

GENEALOGY COLLECTION



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HISTORY OF CUMMINSVILLE



1792 - 1914



Seal of the Village of Cumminsville







Birdseye View of Cumminsville from Mt. Storm Park, 1900

Photo by H. W. Felter, M. D.





= FOREWORD

HISTORY has been defined as "A prose narrative of past events, having for its subject matter collective human life as true as human testimony will allow."

Biography, which plays such a prominent part through the following pages, inspires the adoption of the quotation because of its virtual truth. Leslie Stephan has said: "History depends upon biography for its material; it selects that part of every man's life which belongs to the public." With this in view, we have compiled this volume, and we dedicate it to the Northside Business Club and citizens of Cumminsville as a record of historical deeds in this community from its earliest days to the present time.

If errors should appear, we make apology by saying we have labored sincerely to gather reliable material and endeavored honestly to render a true account of available records.

The Committee.



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HISTORY OF CUMMINSVILLE

EARLY HISTORY

By August Heyn

Indians.—When the pioneers came to this valley they found the forest home of Indians bearing the tribal name of Miamis, signifying mother. Their territory extended from the Scioto to the Wabash, and from the Ohio to Lake Michigan. There were different tribes of the Miamis, but the Twightwees and the Pickawillanies were the two whose settlements were in the vicinity of Cumminsville. The most famous chief of the Miamis was Little Turtle (Me-che-cun-na-qua). He had been educated in a Jesuit School in Canada, and was remarkable for



GEN. ST. CLAIR
From Elson's History of
the U. S.



LITTLE TURTLE



GEN. WAYNE
From Elson's History of
the U. S.

his mental vigor and great common sense, as well as for his bravery and skill as a military leader. He commanded the Indians at the time of the expeditions of Generals Harrison and St. Clair in 1790 and 1791, and was also present at the fight at Fallen Timbers at the time of the Wayne expedition in 1794, but was not in command. He is supposed to have told the Indians not to go into action at this time, but to accept the proposition for peace. "We have beaten the enemy twice; we cannot expect always to do this. The Americans are led by

a man who never sleeps. I advise peace." Little Turtle died at Ft. Wayne, Indiana, July 14, 1812.

The Old Wayne Road.—In 1792 a road was projected from Cincinnati up Mill Creek by Ludlow's Station, thence to White's Station at the third crossing of the Mill Creek, and on to Cunningham's, and thence to Runyan's improvement. But back of this is the fact that this old Wayne Road was at first an Indian trail. It seems to have been a tribal trait of the Miamis to pass down the valley over this beaten path to the Ohio, opposite the mouth of the Licking, thence crossing into Kentucky. After committing their depredations they would recross this war path with their prisoners and plunder.

We will not indulge the imagination in dwelling upon the scenes of suffering that may have been enacted along this now crowded thoroughfare. Over it passed a portion of the army commanded by General Clark in 1780, also the left wing of General Harmar's army in 1790, a portion of General St. Clair's in 1791, and that of General Wayne in 1793.

Over it passed the dead and mutilated body of Colonel Robert Elliott when borne mournfully back to Fort Washington.

We feel that all this privation and suffering and death were in some measure a needful sacrifice on the part of our forefathers in order that the blessings of Christian civilization might be secured in themselves and their children.

First an Indian trail, narrow and trough-shaped and tortnons; then a military road, over which the primitive government transported troops and stores in its long and bloody struggle to claim this garden from savage dominion—a rough, rude road along which the iron sixpounder floundered, and over which—

"In their ragged regimentals Marched the Old Continentals."

Then it broadened into a great highway along which today pours a continuous tide of humanity, but resonnding no more to the tramp of mustering squadrons or the rumble and the grumble of artillery.

Mill Creek Valley.—Mill Creek Valley comprises the following political divisions: That part of Cincinnati township lying immediately on each side of Mill Creek at its entrance into the Ohio River, Mill Creek Township, Springfield Township, and the western part of Sycamore Township. It extends from the Ohio River to the Great Miami River bed at Hamilton. In Judge Burnet's note on the Northwest Territory we read that: "Those who are acquainted with Mill Creek Valley know that it is connected with the Great Miami in the neighborhood of Hamilton, and that there is now a large pond near that place, about twenty miles from Cincinnati, from which, in wet seasons, the water passes through Pleasant Run into the Miami below Hamilton, and by Mill Creek into the Ohio at Cincinnati."

Geology of This Community.—Geologists claim that nothing but drift terraces that make the walls of the present course of the Big Miami shut out that stream from entering the Ohio River where the Mill Creek now enters it, and assert that there is the best reason for believing that the Great Miami at one time did pursue this valley, or ancient river bed, to the Ohio, and furthermore speak of it now as a deep and wide valley traversed by an insignificant stream, wholly inadequate to account for the erosion of which it has availed itself.



MILL CREEK

Photo by H. W. Felter, M. D.

There was a time, it is asserted, when there was no valley here, or rather no hills in Hamilton County. They are merely the isolated remnants of the old plateau which so long and so far have resisted the slow process of denudation. This valley is the result of that erosion.

Prof. Florien Giouque, passing through Mill Creek Valley, noticed the remarkable geological formation exposed by the cut made by the railroad just above the Maplewood depot in the southern part of Wyoming. He wrote a learned paper accounting for it on geological principles. He asserts that at one time this valley did not exist, that the country from the Little to the Big Miami was a dead level. This was when the earth was young, approaching maturity through the glacial period. He theorizes that an immense mountain of ice and snow found its way from far northern regions to the southward until its southern base reached to the Ohio River and perhaps beyond, and extended back as far as Glendale. This enormous weight ploughed out this valley, leaving the hills standing because of their being filled with stone, which resisted action while the soft intermediate earth yielded.

Under the action of the sun through the still lapse of ages this ice mountain finally melted, and the water running to the sea left a residuum of gravel and sand and soil.

From this sprang the forests and vegetation which shadowed the valley and enriched it with its deciduous leaves; then came the green pastures beside the still waters, and abounding game—in its pristine beauty, the whilom habitation of prehistoric man, who cast up the mute, mysterious mound, buried his dead, and departed forever; then the happy hunting ground of the Indian, who loved it as his wildwood home, and in defense of which many and many a warrior has died before the white man forced his way across its verdant threshold.

Ye say they all have passed away,
That noble race and brave;
That their light canoes have vanished
From off the crested wave;
That 'mid the forests where they roamed
There rings no hunter shout;
But their names are on your waters,
You may not wash it out.

Then came the pioneers and transformed it into farm lands. Today it is an amphitheatre, where may be heard and seen the hum and crowd and shock of men in great civic tournament, which will be continued with increasing attractions—

Tomorrow and tomorrow and tomorrow To the last syllable of recorded time.

Millcreek or Maketewah is an ancient water course. The east branch brings us water from Butler County; the west in the

broken uplands of Colerain Township. These two branches become united in one stream at Hartwell, and then journey together to the Ohio River.

Maketewah is supposed to be the Indian name for Millcreek. Wm. D. Gallagher, the pioneer of Western poets, has immortalized this little stream in the following beautiful poem:

THE SPOTTED FAWN.

On Maketewah's flowery marge The red chief's wigwam stood. When first the white man's rifle rang Loud through the echoing wood; The tomahawk and scalping knife Together lay at rest— For peace was in the forest shades, And in the red man's breast.

Oh, the Spotted Fawn!
Oh, the Spotted Fawn!
The light and the life of the forest shades
With the red chief's child is gone.

By Maketewah's flowery marge The Spotted Fawn had birth, And grew as fair an Indian girl As ever blessed the earth; She was the red ehief's only child, And sought by many a brave. But to the gallant young White Cloud Her plighted troth she gave.

Oh, the Spotted Fawn, etc.

From Maketewah's flowery marge Her bridal song arose; None dreaming, on that festal night, Of near encireling foes; But through the forests, stealthily, The white men came in wrath. And flery deaths before them sped, And blood was in their path.

Oh, the Spotted Fawn, etc.

On Maketewah's flowery marge Next morn no strife was seen; But a wail went up where the young Fawn's blood And White Cloud's dyed the green,



MILL CREEK-"THE WILLOWS"

Photo by H. W. Felter, M. D.

And burial in their own rude way. The Indians gave them there. While a low and sweet-toned requiem. The brooks sang, and the air.

Oh, the Spotted Fawn!
Oh, the Spotted Fawn!
The light and life of the forest shades
With the red chief's child is gone.

The Spotted Frog.—A parody on the "Spotted Fawn" soon appeared, which created a sensation and became the rage for a while. The authorship remained a long time a mystery. But now it is widely known that Lewis J. Cist. Esq., a literary pioneer of the West, is its gifted and distinguished author. We here insert it:

THE SPOTTED FROG.

On the middy Mill Creek's marshy marge. When simmer's heat was felt. Full many a burly bullfrog large And tender tadpole dwelt.

And there at noondays might be seen, Upon a rotted log, The bullfrog's brown and tadpole's green, And there the spotted frog.

Oh, the spotted frog!
Oh, the spotted frog!
The light and life of Mill Creek's mud,
Was the lovely spotted frog!

By stagnant Mill Creek's muddy marge The spotted frog had birth, And grew as fair and fat a frog As ever hopped on earth. She was the frog chief's only child, And sought by many a frog; But only upon one she smiled, From that old rotted log.

Oh, the Spotted Frog, etc.

From muddy Mill Creek's stagnant marge Her bridal song arose;
None dreaming, as they hopped about.
Of near encircling focs;
But cruel boys, in search of sport,
To Mill Creek came that day,
And at the frogs, with sticks and stones,
Began to blaze away!

Oh, the Spotted Frog, etc.

On marshy Mill Creek's muddy marge, Next morn no frogs were seen; But a mortal pile of sticks and stones Told where the fray had been; And time rolled on, and other frogs Assembled 'round that log, But never Mill Creek's marshes saw Again that spotted frog.

Oh, the spotted frog! Oh, the spotted frog! The light and life of Mill Creek's mud, Was the lovely spotted frog.

A Pioneer's Poem.—The following affectionate apostrophe to Mill Creek was written by one born upon its banks about one hundred years ago. Only communion with its waters in its earlier days could have inspired such a pretty pastoral poem, a rural picture and story—the sentiment of which is both beautiful and ennobling. It is inserted here at this time that the present generation may have some idea that the dirty fetid stream of today is the martyr of the onward progress of civilization, and that it is to blame for its condition.

TO MILL CREEK.

Thou rude little stream, so modest in mien, And flowing so quietly by, No white-pebbled floor or rock-mantled shore, No cliffs mounting rugged and high.

No dark lurid dells, or deep hidden cells, My reverence or awe to inspire; No pomp or display in coursing thy way, Nor aught for the world to admire.

Yet dearer to me than Niagara, Or all the bright rivers of earth; For a spot I descry thy waters nearby, Marked out as the place of my birth.

Oh, the scenes lying near, to memory how dear; And incidents blended with thee! The brooks and the rills, the valleys and hills, Have each a charmed legend for me.

Twas there in the glades and deep forest shades My happiest moments were spent, Unburdened with care and free as the air, A rustic young monarch I went.

There I plucked the black haw and the yellow paw-paw, The mulberry, purple and red; The juicy wild plum and blue grapes that hung In clusters just over my head.

When the summer had come in verdure and bloom, With other young truants I ran Along the green banks with merry wild pranks, And oft in thy waters we swam.

We climbed for the nest of the robin redbreast, Threw stones at the blackbird and wren, We drove the young thrush from her nest in the bush, The chipmunk we chased to her den. Unheeding the sign, with hook and the line, We angled thy waters for bass; Yet ever content if homeward we went With shiners enough for a mess.

At night's darkest hue, the coon to pursue, The hounds from the kennel we take; And away we all go with a wild "Tally-ho!" Through tanglewood, marshes and brake.

A bleak tempest-blast brings winter at last, And robes the earth over in snow; The rabbit we trail—we're trapping the quail, Or down the hill coasting we go.

Again, at a time in my youthful prime, With a witching young friend I strayed; While roaming thy shores to pluck the wild flow'rs, Our secrets to each we betrayed.

'Twas there in the shade that the sycamore made, The red bird sang sweetly above, Through mystical charms that beauty adorns, My heart beat responsive to love.

Where the wild lilies grew and violets blue, And buttercups gaily arrayed, 'Mid the fragrant perfume of the may-apple bloom, Our vows to each other we made.

But, oh! fleeting Time, with ruthless design, Had wrought many changes since then. His magical wand had swept the woodland And furrowed the faces of men.

Beneath the green sward in the old church yard Are silently lying at rest The dearest of friends, whose pale spectral hands, Wave back through the shadowy mist.

All passing away, my locks they are gray. And life is now ebbing with me; Yet remember, dear stream, in the land of my dream, I'll be singing bright peans to thee.

-John G. Olden.

Cumminsville is one of the oldest and, outside of Columbia, the most historic suburb of Cincinnati. Figuring in its early history—in fact, the early history of Cincinnati—was one who, though well known to the pioneers of the Miami Valley, has not the place in the minds of the young that he deserves, in consideration of the prominent part he took in laying the foundations of Cincinnati and the adjacent cities of Hamilton and Dayton, and of his sterling public and private virtnes. This was Colonel Israel Ludlow, one of the three proprietors of the city, the man who, in the fall of 1789, commenced the survey of the town of Cincinnati. He was originally from New Jersey, as were so many of the first settlers, and was born at Little Head Farm near Morristown in 1765. About twenty years later he came to the valley of the Ohio to act as a surveyor, and was appointed by the United States Geographer to survey the Miami Purchase, and also the purchases. He accomplished this task by the spring of 1792, which, as finally recorded, came to be regarded as the authoritative for the lots of the early settlers.



THE LUDLOW MANSION

Photo by Brockman.

Israel Ludlow.—When Israel Ludlow succeeded John Filson, who was also one of the original proprietors of Cincinnati, he elected to take as his portion, instead of city lots, a farm of 125 acres on the

site of where Cumminsville now stands. On March 9, 1790, Israel Ludlow, with James Miller, Joseph and Enoch McHendry, Daniel Bates, Elijah Hardesty, Frederick Patchel, John Nobel Cummins, Jonathan Pierson, Enos Terrace and Thomas Goudy, formed the first settlement in the west half of Section 23 in the third township of the second fractional range.

The settlers erected a block house at the point where Knowlton Street now crosses the C. H. & D. R. R. This was the nearest secure military post north of Fort Washington in Cincinnati. This was on the bottom land of the Mill Creek Valley, and the level ground that stretched to the west and south was the very ground where General St. Clair organized his army and encamped after his defeat. Here, too, Mad Anthony Wayne came and encamped after his remarkable success as an Indian fighter.

After peace was established in 1795, Israel Ludlow built a house of hewed logs on the bank of the Mill Creek. It stood in the middle of a magnificent forest, many of the trees being almost perfect specimens of the willow, which at that time grew in the greatest profusion on this classic little stream. Of course, you must remember that the Mill Creek of that day was not the turgid, ill-smelling stream that now attracts our attention only by reason of its odor or, rather, smells.



THE LUDLOW MANSION (Rear)

Photo by Brockman

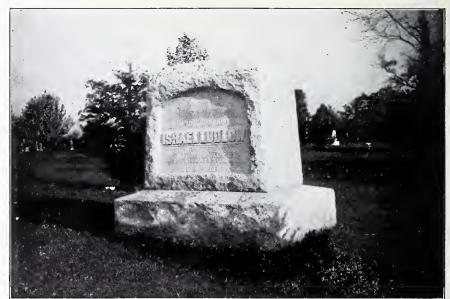


Photo by H. W. Felter

ISRAEL LUDLOW'S MONUMENT IN SPRING GROVE

It was a beautiful little stream, filled with bass and salmon, to say nothing of the catfish and sunfish that were to be had for the mere asking. So charming was this stream in its early days that it furnished the theme for two or three poems that had a national fame.

Far and near, the Ludlow home was known for the unbounded hospitality of the General and Mrs. Ludlow. Among those of national fame who at one time or other found shelter and welcome beneath its roof may be mentioned John Cleves Symmes, General St. Clair, Mad Anthony Wayne, who was not mad; the first President Harrison, Lewis Cass. Salmon P. Chase, and some of the famous Indians who were at peace. Israel Ludlow, as a proprietor, laid out the town of Hamilton in 1794, and in 1795, together with Governor St. Clair, a Mr. Dayton and Wm. McMillan, he planned the town of Dayton. In 1796 he married Charlotte Chambers, of Chambersburg, Pa., when he built the home already mentioned. He died in 1804, after a brief illness, and was buried with Masonic honors in the First Presbyterian Church Graveyard on Fourth Street, near Main Street, in Cincinnati. His wife and young children then moved to Cincinnati, where she lived for six years, until her marriage with Rev. David Riske. She then returned to the Cumminsville home, where she lived until 1820. In

view of the active part Israel Ludlow took in the settlement of this locality, it seems strange that the name was not so associated with the place that it might perpetually remind its population of the one who, amid this wilderness, had first built a home and given civilization a foothold.

Mrs. Israel Ludlow was a woman of fine education and many accomplishments, and so popular among the Indians as to receive from them the name of "Athapasca"—the good woman. Her letters are among the best descriptions we have of the life and conditions of that time. Her second husband died in 1818, after which she lived in Cincinnati for a time, and afterwards among relatives in Franklin, where she died in 1821.

First Astronomical Observatory in the United States built in Cumminsville.—During the residence of Mrs. Ludlow in Cincinnati, the farm was rented to General Jared Mansfield, Surveyor-General of the United States, who was then engaged in making a survey of the Northwest Territory. It is to General Mansfield that Cumminsville owes the distinction of having possessed the first astronomical observatory in the United States.

In 1802 President Jefferson became much annoyed by the fact that the survey of the Northwest Territory was being carried on upon incorrect premises—the accuracy of the survey, of course, upon the establishment of meridian lines with base lines as right angles. The then Surveyor-General was incompetent to determine these lines, and Mr. Jefferson appointed Gen. Mansfield, an instructor of mathematics at West Point to succeed him. Astronomical instruments were necessary, and these Mr. Jefferson ordered from England. They consisted of a three-foot-long reflecting telescope mounted in the best manner with lever motion, a thirty-ineh portable transit which also did duty as a theodolite, and an astronomical pendulum clock, all of which are now preserved at the West Point Military Academy. Congress had made no appropriation for the purchase of these instruments, and President Jefferson paid for them from a contingent fund which was at his disposal. They were ordered in 1803, arrived in Cincinnati in 1806, and the telescope set up in the Ludlow House. It is a remarkable fact that with this limited apparatus, and a handful of assistants, General Mansfield succeeded in less than nine years in making a satisfactory survey of the territory now embraced by the States of Ohio, Indiana, and part of Michigan. General Mansfield was the father of E. D. Mausfield, a journalist and literary man of more than ordinary ability, who, while not born here, was all his life closely identified with the development of the Queen City. Mr. Mausfield received part of his early education in a log school house opposite the present site of the House of Refuge in Camp Washington, his father

having moved in 1809 from Ludlow's Station to the Old Bates Place in Mt. Comfort, as that section of the valley was then called.

Hutchinson-Cummins.—After the Revolutionary War, George Washington, President of the United States, sold to John Cleves Symmes one million acres north of the Ohio River between the two Miamis, which was divided into townships six miles square (except along the river), and into sections one mile square in each township, where it could be done. Mill Creek Township is one such. In it is Section 28, bounded by Hoffner Street on the south, Fergus Street ou the east, Section 29 on the north, and Section 34 on the west. Two parties bought this section of John Cleves Symmes. That each might have an equal portion of hill and valley land they uniquely divided Section 28 from the northwest corner to the southeast corner, across the Mill Creek near the distillery, into two right-angled triangles, The southwest triangle is the one of most historic value, and that will be described. This southwest triangle was nearly all bought by Ezekiel Hutehinson in 1811, who also purchased land in Section 34 on the west and Section 22 on the east, owning altogether about four hundred acres. / Near the northwest corner of the Blue Rock Road and the Hamilton Pike Hutchinson erected a commodious house and other buildings, installed a tavern for entertaining, planted a twenty-fivefoot post, where he swung the sign of the "Hotel of the Golden Lamb." This tayern he built in 1811. A steady stream of pure water flowed down the bank near the roadside, where the teamsters fed and watered their horses, and where they also enjoyed the refreshments of the dining room and the bar; and Ezekiel Hutchinson, for a time, prospered financially, for he kept a hospitable tayern, that the traveling public liberally patronized.

Another noted citizen here was David Commins. He is mentioned in Cineinmati's histories as being the first child born in early Cineinmati, in a humble log eabin on Third Street, opposite the present Burnet House. There are two other persons who also claim this distinction—a Wm. Mooder and a daughter of Daniel and Susan Gano.

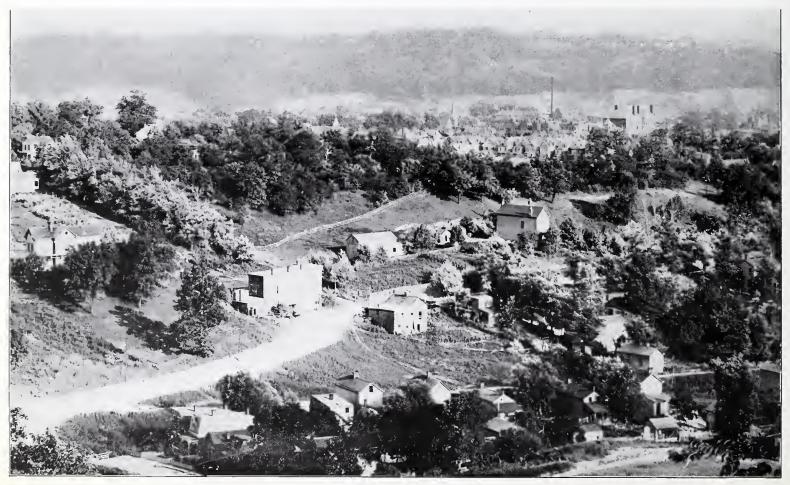
David Cummins came to this section of the county in 1817, and named this place Cumminsville. He bought four acres of the triangle east of the Hamilton Pike, sonth of the Blue Rock Road and west of the Carthage Pike (known then as the Wayne Trail), and considering it as a good location for a tannery, went into that business, digging vats, buying pelts, oak bark and other equipments. It was known in Cineinnati as the "Grid Iron Tannery."

There was a clause in Hutchinson's deed to Cummins, "that no part of these four acres should, for ten years, be sold, leased or used by him or any one else as a tavern or a place of public entertainment."

After Cummins had fully installed his tannery he found he

needed more water, so Hutchinson leased him as much water as would flow through a box trough having eight three-quarter-inch auger holes. This was sufficient for a while, but one very hot summer the flow of water slackened. Mrs. Hutchinson, who kept a dairy, found her cows going dry. In order to have enough milk for the hotel and her market customers she had the auger holes plugged up. Then the trouble commenced. The tanner boys came up that night and knocked out the plugs. Again they were closed, and there was rough language, and a war was on. There were all kinds of threats, and one morning the tannery vats were found filled with logs and stone, supposed to have been done by some of Hutchinson's stable boys.

Hutchinson's orchard trees were badly girdled, horses were hamstrung, and the tan vats destroyed. Outrages became so frequent that the town then got the name of Hell Town. Then came the contests in the court, lawsuits, trials, appeals, lawyers' fees, heavy costs; and both contestants, hitherto finely prospering, became poor. The trials were attended each day by large crowds, but the end finally came. The parties mortgaged all their lands to the U. S. Bank, which had a branch in Cincinnati. Cummins borrowed and spent five thousand dollars; Hutchinson, nine thousand dollars. They both became very poor, and then mortgages foreclosed, and that finally ended the controversy.



VIEW OF CUMMINSVILLE FROM BADGELY AVENUE

Loaned by H. W. Felter, M. D.

HISTORY OF CUMMINSVILLE, 1811-1873

By H. W. Felter, M. D.

Topography and Landscape.—The old, old glacier-scooped basin in which Cumminsville is situated lies like a jewel clasped in by the surrounding hills, and is traversed by Millcreek—the Maketewah of the Indian. The nucleus of the old village was a little northwest of the stream, with its pivotal center at the junction of two military roads; and access to the town of Cincinnati was had by McHenry's Ford. Millcreek, the most pieturesque water course to the north of the great city, is a stream of great natural beauty, and, though now polluted, unsightly and unhealthful, formed a very conspicuous part of the landscape about the early settlement, and served in many ways the needs of the settler. Early accounts picture it as a clear stream flowing over a pebbly bottom—a description one could most devoutly wish might apply today. Before the days of roads and bridges it was forded at a point near the settlement of Millereek Station (Ludlow's Station), "at the second ford of the Millcreek"—a rock-ledged bottom in which teams never mired—known also as MeHenry's Ford. Sloping back from the stream the ground breaks naturally into three plateaus, the chief altitudes of which are 500, 600, and 800 feet respectively. It was upon the lower plateau that the village had its origin. In the early days the ground now covered by Cumminsville was a densely wooded tract of rare beauty, and between it and the military village of Cincinnati stretched one vast unbroken forest. When Dr. Richard Allison came out on horseback from Fort Washington to attend Mrs. Charlotte Chambers Ludlow, the settlement could only be reached by a bridlepath—one of the old Indian trails from Ohio into Kentucky. The early ehronieler, Dr. Daniel Drake, alluded to the picturesque territory as "a sugar-tree wood with groves of pawpaw and spicewood bushes." Many springs of sweet and wholesome water abounded, and the settlers took advantage of these natural resources by building their pioneer homes by the sides of these eool, flowing fountains.

The Hamlet.—Though Ludlow had built a block house for protection against Indian incursion about 1792, and established his home here as early as 1795, it was many years before anything like a village sprang up in this beautiful valley. Practically deserted after the defeat of St. Clair, and not reoccupied until after the treaty of Greenville in 1795, and though the treaty was faithfully kept and the "stations" were abandoned as military outposts, it was nearly three-decades before much progress was made toward a permanent settle-

ment at Millcreek Station. Finally, time lending a sense of security, families began to come in. Log and frame houses sprang up here and there, and the ever-present smoke curling from the chimneys bespoke the settled condition of the station. Some thirty years, therefore, elapsed before we have a record of a hamlet comprised of "a tavern, grocery, tanyard, and a few scattered houses."

After the first settlement by Ludlow in 1792, and the tavern kept by Ezekiel Hutchinson, who bought ground in 1811 and quartered the Ohio militia at his hostelry in 1812, came David Cummins in 1817, who began activities as a tanner. In 1822 came the Fergus and Langlands families, erecting in that year the brick mansion still to be seen on the knoll at the corner of the present Blue Rock and Fergus Streets. Then came Ephraim Knowlton about 1825, commissioned to build a mile of the Miami Canal, and about the same time the Blue Goose Tavern was built—a combined lunch room and inn, which harbored



"MAKETEWAH'S MARSHY MARGE" Photo by H. W. Felter

the laborers digging the canal. Knowlton then built a residence and store at the apex of the triangle between St. Clair's and Wayne's Trails, which, being destroyed by fire some years later, was replaced by the present stone building at Knowlton's Corner in 1847. Some time in the 30's—probably in 1834—Dr. William Mount built, a handsome home on the hillside sloping northward from Wayne's Trail (the Hamilton or Carthage Road), and Jacob Hoffner, having purchased the Hutchinson's Tavern in 1834, remodeled it and occupied it in 1836. The famous roadhouse, the "Old Millcreek House," was built by Knowlton about 1835, and in 1847, as before stated, Knowlton's stone store, with a pork-packing establishment near by which he had erected in 1834. These buildings, with Cummins' Tannery and a few residences, may be said to constitute the bulk of the village of Cumminsville up to the middle of the last century.



SPRING GROVE AVENUE (WINTER) Photo by Fred Salway.

Roads.—Perhaps the most important factors in the growth of the settlement were those "arteries of commerce," the roads. Two became historically and commercially important. These followed the well-beaten paths of the Indians, who made frequent excursions into Kentucky by way of the trough-like Millcreek basin, ostensibly for the purpose of hunting and obtaining salt at the "Licks," but too often

for rapine and plunder. With our well-paved streets and easy access to the city's center, we of the present generation can scarcely appreciate that even the commonest kind of a mud road was a prime necessity to the early settler and a most important element in the process of development. Supplies must be had from the military town of Cincinnati, such as salt, flour, and lead for bullets, and other necessities, while an open market was thus afforded for the exchange of pelts and other trophies of the chase, and the products of the soil. The only means of transportation and travel was by pack-horses upon the deerpaths which ran plentifully in all directions and toward the salt-licks, and the Indian trails were the first to be utilized in the development of travel and traffic. The Indian trails in our valley, known also as the "war paths," ran mostly north and south, terminating at the mouth of the Licking River. Over these trails came the first military expeditions from Kentucky against the marauding savages, who every now and then swooped down upon the Kentucky settlements, committed murder and pillage, and then escaped back into the Ohio country. First of military and strategic importance, the settlers, as peace came to them, began at a very early period, perhaps in 1792, to improve these already marked traces and make of them the mud roads so common in the early days of America's historic and geographic development.

The roads of the pioneers, and such as were made in early Cumminsville, were constructed by cutting away the timber and underbrush along routes previously surveyed, making traces ten (10) feet wide. These traces were afterwards widened or improved as needed. Where the ground was marshy, "corduroys" were constructed by laying small timbers or trees, cut from twelve (12) to fourteen (14) feet long, across the road-bed. "In many places," says Olden, "these causeways extended a half-mile or more, and with a few log culverts and bridges over the small streams and a very small amount of grading and ditching, constituted the road making of early times." These mud roads were the only thoroughfares in use up to the year 1833. The process of turn-piking began here about 1841, when the Cincinnati and Hamilton Turnpike (chartered in 1817) was built nearly on the course of the "Old Hamilton Road." The present Hamilton Avenue was the

first macadamized street in Cumminsville.

The courses through Cumminsville of the two early military roads, which have become historic and form the bases of travel and traffic routes of the present day, are of interest. One, the most westerly of three well-defined trails, was traversed by St. Clair's army when it left Ludlow's Station on its way to the ill-fated fields of the east branch of the Wabash (1791). The expedition moved along the hills to the west of Millcreek Valley almost exactly on what was afterward made into the "Mount Pleasant and Hamilton Turnpike," and where are now a large part of Cumminsville, College Hill and the village of Mount

Healthy, thence to the Miami River, where St. Clair built Fort Hamilton. The portion of this road passing through Cumminsville will at once be recognized as the present Hamilton Avenue. This road is frequently referred to in local history as "St. Clair's Trace" or "St. Clair's Trail."

The second road, and the one of greatest importance in the growth of the town, was that taken by "Mad Anthony" Wayne in 1793. It followed the general course of an old trace running along the Millcreek Valley, which had but recently (1792) opened as the "great road" from Cincinnati to White's Station (now Carthage). This was later known as the "Carthage Road," and occupied almost identically the course of our present Spring Grove Avenue. This is frequently alluded to as "Wayne's Trace" or "Wayne's Trail."

Both St. Clair's and Wayne's Traces met at what is now Knowlton's Corner, and continued as a single road into the town of Cincinnati (town in 1802, city after 1819) by way of McHenry's Ford across Millcreek, following practically the course of the present McMicken Avenue "to the northeast corner of the meeting house in Cincinnati."

In 1822 the *old* covered bridge was built over Millereek at the present crossing of Colerain Avenue, and access was had to the city



Loaned by William Geringer.

OLD SPRING GROVE AVENUE BRIDGE—1860-1902



Photo by H. W. Felter, M. D MILL CREEK BRIDGE AT SPRING GROVE AVENUE IN 1901

without the resort of fording the creek. This bridge was torn down September 14, 1889, and replaced in 1890 by the present iron structure. At a still later period (1860) a second covered wooden bridge was built spanning the stream where Spring Grove Avenue crosses the waterway. This bridge—the one most familiar to the memory of the living—was demolished in 1901 to make way for a steel archway (in 1902) suited to modern purposes.

The Naming of Cumminsville.—Like all places in the evolution of growth, Cumminsville has not lacked a variety of names. The earliest is that officially given it by the first proprietor of the Miami purchase—Symmes—when he called it "Millereek Station." From the fact that the pioneer surveyor, Israel Ludlow, had built his block house and home here, it became better known as "Ludlow's Station." Later, as the industry of leather tanning was established, it was often alluded to as the "Tannery," and still later, as the tannery stood in a triangle between roads, it was sometimes spoken of as the "Tanyard Gridiron." Located, as it was, in the heart of the Miami country, the Kentnekians, who had felt the sting of the Indian arrow, called all the valley the "Slaughter House of the Miamis," notwithstanding the fact that this

particular locality had escaped the depredations of the savages who had played havoc with so many of the neighboring stations. When some of the villages became involved in land and water quarrels, and sporting civilians from the city came outside the city limits and gave themselves up to riotous living, it acquired the name, ironically bestowed, of "Happy Valley," and by some the not unbecoming name of "Hell Town"—a name that long scented the extreme western portion of the village. It is needless to say, however, that none of these names, except the first two, were official titles; and in justice to the well-behaved of the pioneers, we quote from Maxwell's "Suburbs of Cincinnati:" "The village grew by steady accessions. It having for a long time been the end of a drive favorable for the test of fast horses, and a sort of an outpost of Cincinnati without the benefits of her police, the place did not in other years enjoy the reputation for peace that others have,



EPHRAIM KNOWLTON



KNOWLTON ERASTUS M. BURGOYNE Photos loaned by Sidney Knowlton.

but this was certainly far more attributable to the visitation it was compelled to bear from the lawless of other places than the character of its own population, among which have been numbered some of the most sterling families of Cincinnati's surroundings."

When David Cummins, the owner of the tannery and keeper of the tavern, disposed of his property, seventy odd acres were acquired by Ephraim Knowlton, who was by all odds the most conspicuous man of the village. A postoffice being established here in 1838, Knowlton, whose commission bears the date of June 4 of that year, was made postmaster. It was then, in honor of his tanner friend and pioneer, that he gave to the hamlet, for the first time, the name of **Cumminsville**. Barring a brief interval, years afterward, when it was sought to substitute the name "Ludlow," the name has remained Cumminsville.

Local Names.—From time to time various sections of the present territory of Cumminsville have received local names. North of the C. H. & D. R. R. is "Northside"; below and to the west of the tracks is "Southside" or "South Cumminsville." To the southwest of the latter is "Oklahoma." The section east of Hamilton Avenue and north of the railroad was long known as the "Presbyterian Flats," and to the east of the flats lay "Sand Hill." Along Dane Street, north of the Hunnewell grounds, tablets in the Spring Grove Cemetery wall show the locations of "Oak Stump Station" and "Mulberry Tree Station." To the north is "Thomson Heights," from which a fine view of Cincinnati and the lower Millcreek Valley may be had, as may also be



Photo by H. W. Felter EDGE OF BANNING'S HILL, NOW PITTS AVENUE

seen from the northwest hills, known as "Miller's Quarry." Nearer to Cumminsville than Thomson Heights was "Valley View." The old portion along West Fork was long known as "Hameltown" and sometimes as "Hen Peck," while the eastern strip along Millereek was "Clopper's Ford" and "Goose Town." "Garryowen" centers around Vandalia Avenue and Apple Street. The present Kirby Avenue, with slight deviation, was the old Badgely Road, and later known as "Kirby Way." Overlooking Cumminsville from the southeast is "Mount Storm," once the grounds of R. B. Bowler, but now a city park, from which a magnificent view may be

had embracing the whole of Cumminsville and its surrounding hills. Up to the early 80's a large and beautiful body of water, fed by springs, cold, deep and picturesque, and of several acres in extent, lay at the east foot of Banning's Hill. This water, known as Kirby's Pond, lay to the north of the present Chase Street and crossed it at the east margin of Pitts Avenue, continuing down to Hanfield Street. It was long a favorite resort for fishing and swimming, and owing to its coidness and depth brought mourning into the homes of several who perished in its waters. The topographical map in the City Engineer's office shows this pond to have been forty (40) feet deep below the water line, the latter being eleven (11) feet below the present level of Chase Avenue.

The First Subdivision.—In 1845 Ephraim Knowlton laid out a part of his farm in lots. This, the first subdivision of Cumminsville, extended from Millcreek to the west of Colerain Pike, and from the street south of the Millcreek House to Hoffner Street. In 1850 Jacob Hoffner followed suit, laying out about twenty acres of his farm in lots, extending from Hoffner Street to Blue Rock Street. Subsequently Timothy Kirby, who had purchased a large tract from the United States Bank, for which he was agent, for about \$4,000, laid out a small



OLD KIRBY PASTURE, LOOKING TOWARD HAMELTOWN



THE MIAMI CANAL

tract to the northwest, and Janet Langlands another small tract to the north. The executors of the estate of James C. Ludlow, who died in 1841, subdivided east of the Hoffner and Langlands subdivisions, and the representatives of Elmore Williams did likewise south of the Knowlton division.

The Miami Canal.—The opening of the Miami Canal was an event of great importance to our city and to Cumminsville in particular. It was chartered in 1824 and construction begun at Middletown in July, 1825, with imposing ceremonies. DeWitt Clinton, of New York, then regarded by some as the greatest living American statesman and the "father of canals," delivered the address, and Governor Jeremiah Morrow and Ex-Governor Brown, who, in 1819, had publicly urged the enterprise, together turned the first spadefuls of earth. The section from Middletown to Cincinnati was completed in 1827, and Ephraim Knowlton dug the mile which passes through Cumminsville northward. In May of 1827 two boats passed from "Howell's Basin" (near Clifton Avenue), six miles from Cincinnati, amid the enthusiastic jollification of sightseers and passengers of all ranks and stations. Subsequently, when further completed to Dayton in 1828, the event was celebrated by elaborate ceremonics and festivi-



THE MIAMI CANAL

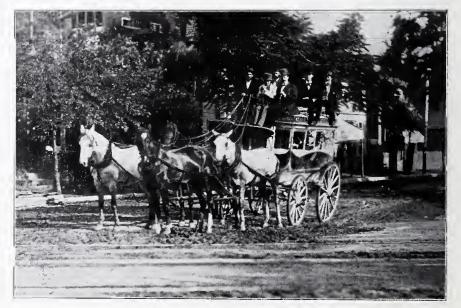
Photo by Walter Webster.

ties. The first boat plying locally was the "Hannibal of Carthage," owned by Ephraim and Sidney Knowlton. The great waterway relieved the drudgery of transport by mud roads and was of incalculable benefit to the people, facilitating commerce and raising the valuation of adjacent lands. It was the custom in early days to organize "canal-boat pleasure parties" similar to "trolley parties" of today.

Stage and Omnibus.—Before the days of railroads and street railways, the only means of carrying passengers to town was by way of the canal, and most generally by means of stages and omnibuses. The first conveyance of the latter character was the omnibus driven from Cumminsville to the Galt House in Cincinnati by Andrew Hamel, a man noted for his ardent religious zeal and a pillar of the Methodist Church. This was prior to 1849. Hamel's stone stables stood at Cooper Street and Spring Grove Avenue, and his vehicles were of the covered type in which the passengers sat inside, not on the top. In later days he had a rival in Samuel Miller. Their routes were along Hamilton Pike and Blue Rock Street and through Jo Williams Street and Colerain Avenue, one going in one direction and

one the other, and vying strongly with each other as to which could make the best time. Both met at McMakin's Exchange Hotel, the terminus of their routes. The fare was ten cents one way.

At a later period three lines of omnibuses ran through Cumminsville to Cincinnati. All were originally owned and operated by Lansing Grant. One line ran from Mt. Pleasant to Cincinnati, one from College Hill to Cincinnati, and the third from Hamilton to Cincinnati, all of them going to the Walnut Street House. These were afterward sold by Grant, the Hamilton outfit being purchased by David Carnahan, the Mt. Pleasant busses by Isaac Curry, and the College Hill conveyances by Asa Robbins. The fare one way was: from Hamilton, \$1; from Mt. Pleasant, 50 cents; from College Hill, 35 eents; from Cumminsville to the city, 15 cents. The Hamilton stage made one round trip (fifty miles) a day, the Mt. Healthy bus one trip, while from College Hill two round trips were accomplished each day. The omnibuses "respected the Sabbath," not running on that day, and once a month went to the city at night to accommodate those who wished to attend the theater. Those run from Mt. Pleasant were driven by Edward H. Sayre—now living in College Hill—from 1861 to March 10, 1876, when Robert Simpson's railroad to College Hill and Mt. Pleasant was opened, there being



COLLEGE HILL OMNIBUS IN 1873 Loaned by E. D. Sayre.

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Souvenir "History of Cumminsville"

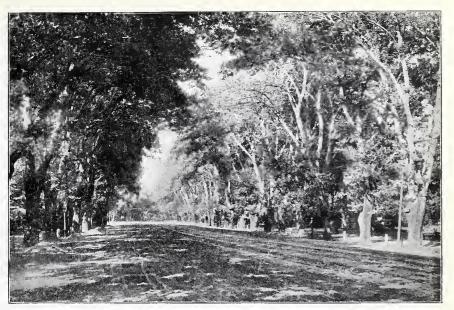
then no further need for omnibuses. These primitive outfits consisted of one two-horse and one four-horse omnibus, the vehicles being warmed by a three-inch iron tube filled with hot water and imbedded in straw. The larger bus could accommodate fifty passengers.

Railroads.—Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton.—On September 19, 1851, (according to S. S. L'Hommedieu, president of the road; 1850 according to Greve) the second railroad into Cincinnati was opened for traffic. It was chartered in 1846, and construction begun in 1849. It was the Cincinnati & Hamilton Railroad, or the "Great Miami," afterwards so well known as the C. H. & D., or Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton. Located then, as now, it passed directly through Cumminsville and gave a great impetus to the growth and progress of the village, quick and easy access to the city, and redoubled many times the transportation of freight. The old passenger station is at the northwest corner of Apple Street and Vandalia Avenue, and is now used as a freight depot.

MARIETTA & CINCINNATI (BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN).— The second railroad to pass through Cumminsville was the Marietta & Cincinnati, which ran cars through the village on the C. H. & D. tracks. In the spring of 1872 the road began building its own tracks



Photo by Wm. Koss C. II. & D. R. R. STATION AT SOUTH CUMMINSVILLE



From Kramer's "Picturesque Cincinnati." SPRING GROVE AVENUE (SUMMER)

from Ivorydale Junction to Cincinnati, and opened the road for traffic upon its own local line in June of 1872. This road, then officially known as the "Cumberland & Baltimore," also added to the already growing facilities for transportation and commerce. This road is now the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern.

Street Cars.—The first street railways in Cincinnati were operated in 1859, this being the first concerted movement for carrying passengers about the city except by stage and omnibus. In 1860 Spring Grove Avenue was built as a private road by Joshua Bates (father of L. R. Bates) for Ephraim S. Bates and Richard Hopple. It coursed from "Frenchman's Corner" on Harrison Avenue to the "Millcreek House." Tracks were laid in 1861 for a horse-car line along the side, and cars were drawn by a single mule, each car being operated by a man who was both driver and conductor. The fare was ten cents. Robert Brasher, a life-long resident and now a coin teller in the U.S. Subtreasury, was the first driver on the Spring Grove Avenue line, running from the Dorman House to Spring Grove Cemetery, in 1862. The company owning this pioneer convenience was composed of Ephraim Bates, Richard Hopple, Matthew Hopple. John Ross and Thomas Eckert, an old steamhoat captain. Spring Grove at C. cots per in to from C)

Souvenir "History of Cumminsville"

Avenue was well constructed and became one of the most noted thoroughfares of the suburbs of Cincinnati. Overhead this most beautiful of highways arched silver poplars, touching branch to branch and thoroughly shading the splendid thoroughfare. It was long used most exclusively by sporting horsemen for testing the speed of their steeds, and for gay parties seeking recreation at the renowned Mill Creek House.



THE OLD SPRING GROVE HORSE CAR

Photo by Swenson & Co.; loaned by B. J. Ostenkamp.

Pioneer Preaching and Teaching.—It has been asked why the settlers of the Miami Valley left their comfortable homes on the Atlantic seaboard—chiefly in New Jersey—to risk the perils and privations of pioneer life. The answer has invariably been the greater liberty in thought and education, and the freedom from slavery guaranteed by the great ordinance of 1787 constructing the Northwest Territory. Certain it is that slavery never cursed the Millcreek Valley, and the desire for educational and religious facilities was early strongly emphasized in the opening up of schools and churches.





WRS. JANET LANGLANDS
Loaned by
Mrs. W. C. Shriner

Photo by Brogman.
THE FERGUS-LANGLANDS HOME

As early as 1823, if not earlier, "preaching" was occasionally enjoyed in the barn erected by Alexander Langlands, which stood a little northwest of the cut where the C. H. & D. R. R. now crosses Fergus Street. Here the Rev. David Fergus, a Scotch divine, frequently discoursed. He was probably the first preacher to reside here permanently, though possibly the Rev. Mr. Riske, who married Israel Ludlow's widow, may have preached here earlier. Mr. Fergus came here from Campbellstown, Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1822, with a party of seventeen who became settlers in Ludlow's Station. In the party, besides Mr. Fergus and Janet Black Fergus, his wife, were their daughters, Mary and Janet Fergus Langlands and her

husband, Alexander Langlands, and Donald McMurtrie. In that year (1822) Alexander Langlands and his sister-in-law, Mary Fergus, purchased here a tract of 217 acres. Upon it was built first a temporary abode and then the noble old colonial mansion on a beautiful knoll overlooking the old Hamilton Road.

The coming of these pioneers was characteristic of the manner in which many of the settlers in the West traveled to their wilderness



MR. AND MRS. FREDERICK FARKER

homes. The Fergus party crossed the ocean in a slow sailing craft and then journeyed by teams to Fort Pitt. There they built rafts npon which they floated down the Ohio to Fort Washington. At Marietta the women were left, probably on account of the approach of winter and the security of the settlement. While there Margaret Langlands was born, at Neville, a settlement near Marietta. As a girl and as Mrs. Frederick Parker, who died but recently (Angust 19, 1911). Margaret Langlands spanned the whole village life of our locality, and

saw it grow first into a small country hamlet, then an incorporated village, and at last a densely populated ward of the City of Cincinnati. A part of the tract bought by the Langlands is that long known as "Parker's Woods," now a part of Cincinnati's park system. First putting up the temporary abode and barn in which the pioneer preaching was instituted, the women came from Marietta and the Langlands mansion was built. Before the house was completed Alexander Langlands died and was "laid out" upon his own work bench in the east front room of the building.

The services held in Langlands barn were probably the earliest regular religious sessions ever held at Millcreek Station. Though the Fergus family were all Presbyterians, anybody and everybody was welcome. When the Christian minister came along he preached in the barn and then went down to the bank of the clear-running creek for baptizing. The David Fergus Bible, now in possession of his great-grandson, Alexander L. Parker, shows the margins of the pages literally crowded with finely written sermon material.

The Early Log School.—In 1832, and perhaps earlier, the first school of the community was built on ground not far from where the present Kirby Road School stands—as nearly as can be recalled, it stood about where Westmoreland street joins Innes Avenue. This log building served the dual purpose of a house of worship and a temple of learning. Beside it gushed a spring of living water—one of those springs for which this locality was famous before the system of sewering destroyed their flow. So far back does the establishment of this school go that Mrs. Frederick Parker (Margaret Langlands, born 1822) barely remembered it, she having attended worship and instruction there in her early childhood. Among the distinguished clergymen who occasionally preached in it was the Rev. David Root, who resided at College Hill, and who had been pastor of the Second Fresbyterian Church in Cincinnati. This log honse was sometimes called the "Badgely School House."

The Hall of Free Discussion.—In 1832 James C. Ludlow, son of Israel Ludlow, built a house called the "Hall of Free Discussion," and dedicated it "to the interest of education, literature, and religion." "This house," writes Colonel Maxwell, "was the offering of a liberal heart, who would have a place where to love God and humanity to man might alike be taught." Many distinguished ministers of the various Protestant denominations held forth here, and it has been said that perhaps all of the students of Lane Seminary, in early days, preached in this pioneer sanctuary from time to time, or served as superintendents of the Sunday school held therein. It is worthy of notice that in this hall, still standing on Spring Grove Avenue (Nos.

4230 and 4232), opposite the terminus of Dane Street, were heard such theological giants of the Presbyterian faith as Theodore Weld, Joshua L. Wilson, Lyman Beecher, and Thomas J. Biggs, and those less distinguished, A. Guy and A. R. Naylor. Among the noted ministers of the Christian Church was Elder David S. Burnet; and a Baptist clergyman, Mr. Bruce, walked from his home in Cincinnati once a month to preach in this pioneer temple. After years of faithful service he moved farther West, "and when, at the close of his last sermon a friend took up a collection amounting to a few dollars, from the audience, and presented it to Mr. Bruce, he was overcome with surprise and gratification. It was the only salary he had ever received."

In this house was conducted the second public school in the village, and men yet live who acquired the rudiments of an education within its walls. Among the teachers remembered are Messrs. Gordon, Reed, Cary, Simmons, and Howald.

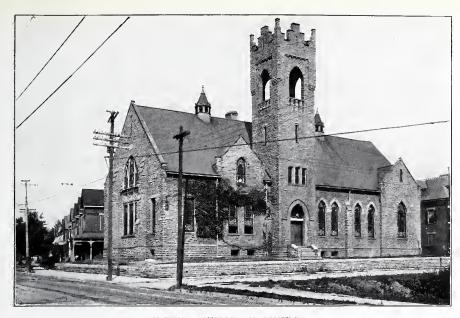
This school was transferred to Knowlton's Stone House some time after 1848, when George W. Hendricks, who subsequently became a lawyer, kept the school in a room in the building known as "Knowlton's Hall."

Erastus M. Burgoyne, an early justice of the peace, is said to have taught a private school on Colerain Ave. where Rudolph's grocery stands.



KNOWLTON'S HALL, EAST VIEW

Photo by Krogman.



FIRST METHODIST CHURCH
Photo by Cincinnati Process Engraving Co.

The Methodist Church.—The followers of John Wesley were religiously active very early in the last century. Upon a lot which is now the northwest corner of the Wesleyan Cemetery, on Colerain Pike, opposite the present Gordon Street, they erected a small frame church in 1833. The hinges upon which the doors of this old sanctuary swung were the loyalty, zeal, and financial support of the two brothers, Caleb and Josiah Lingo, men whose Christian devotion was shown not alone by religious fervor, but by a devotion that went down deep into the pockets. After a time the small building was demolished and a brick structure arose in its stead and remained the church home of the Methodists until it was destroyed by fire in 1889. This second building was perhaps best known as Wright Chapel, it having been so named in honor of the Rev. John F. Wright, D. D. This church was the predecessor of the present stone structure on Chase and Delaney Streets. It is a matter of regret that the local Methodist historical records have never been kept, or, if kept, have been destroyed, for efforts now and heretofore to find them have proved futile. The widespread influence of the followers of Wesley in this valley has been a potent factor in the development of the village and its spiritual and cultural welfare, and it would be

interesting to know who were the pioneer preachers who stirred the hearts and minds and souls of the early adherents. Only tradition can help us. Of the remembered, one Mr. Burns preached here very early. Others before the war of 1861-65 were Revs. William Hartley, a preacher of great power; —— Glasseock, and David Judson Starr. Occasionally John M. Walden, subsequently bishop, supplied the pulpit. During the Civil War the church was at a very low ebb, and was placed on a circuit with churches of neighboring villages. One of the ablest ministers came after the war—a veteran of the conflict, with one jaw shattered by a rebel bullet—in the person of the Rev. Henry Miller, noted for his readiness and eloquence in the pulpit. His impromptu sermons are said to have been models of excellence, and it is related of him that at one of his services but one man was present. Instantly seizing the occasion, he selected as his text "Thou art the man," and preached to that lone listener a sermon of richness, comfort and power. His was the "gift of tongues," for in education and training he had shared few privileges. Such was the type of many of the early ministers who reached their audiences as few do today. Under the guidance of Henry Miller the church grew from a handful to such proportions that, with the impetus of a revival at which nearly one hundred converts were claimed, a new church—the Wright Chapel—was built in 1867-68.

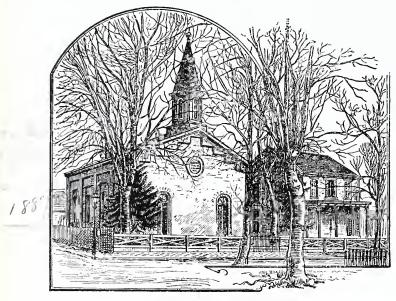
In 1810, in Millcreek Township, which was established in 1809 and included Millcreek Station (later Cumminsville), the church membership of all denominations was less than 100. This increased to 171 in 1825, and ten years later was 333. In 1850-51, 775 members were recorded, of which forty-four were members of the Cumminsville Methodist Church.

It is gratifying to note the liberality and tolerance even in the days of the clashing of creeds that the Methodists of Cumminsville displayed toward other denominations, for before the building of the Presbyterian Church Presbyterian ministers held service in the sanctuary of the Methodists. Among the preachers were the Rev. Mr. Benton from College Hill, Rev. R. J. Hall of Mt. Pleasant (who

served from 1839 to 1841), and the Rev. A. R. Naylor of Cheviot. Wright Chapel was destroyed by fire in February, 1889.

Pastors succeeding the Rev. Henry Miller were the Revs. Mr. Murray, John Wilson, John Pumphrey, George M. Hammell, Charles Haines, John A. Easton, Carey T. Crum, Creighton Wones, George W. Kelly (died while pastor), William Runyon, Abraham Lincoln Brokaw, George P. Shaner, Oliver L. Seward, and Stanley O. Royal, who died during his pastorate in 1914. The pulpit is at present (1914) supplied by C. R. Williamson, yet to be ordained.

The present Methodist Church is a handsome stone building, designed by Samuel Hannaford, and built at a cost of about \$34,000. It was dedicated on October 7, 1894. On July 5, 1897, the church was struck by lightning, tearing away a portion of the tower. It contains a large and fine pipe organ.



OLD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Presbyterian Church.—The Presbyterian Church as an organization had its beginning here when Mrs. Dr. William Mount, Mrs. Dr. J. Q. Oliver, and Mrs. Janet Langlands and their associates held prayer meetings in a little frame house now standing at the northwest corner of Knowlton and Fergus Streets, then occupied by the family of John Carson, whose daily evening prayers, with music, had attracted the attention of these ladies. After that

services were held by this denomination in the Methodist house of worship on Colerain Avenue. In 1852 we find the Rev. A. R. Naylor, pastor of the Cheviot Presbyterian Church, conducting services in that building. The Presbyterians, however, though few in number, felt the need of a building of their own, and on November 27, 1852, the first movement toward the fulfillment of such a need was made and developed in the appointment, by Janet Langlands, John Thomson, and Janet Thomson, of four trustees from the Presbyterian Church at Cheviot—W. W. Rice, William Gain, David Martin, and Jared Woodruff-to hold in trust a lot they agreed to donate for a church site, provided these trustees would bind themselves to build a house of worship upon it for the use of the Presbyterian Church (Old School). The proposition was accepted at a meeting in Cheviot, January 12, 1853, and a building committee appointed, consisting of James G. Spear, a member of the congregation; Rev. A. R. Naylor, the first pastor; and Joseph C. Clopper, an elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, who resided at Clopper's Ford on the sonth bank of the Millcreek. The building was con-



REV. A. R. NAYLOR REV. ROB From North Presbyterian Archives



REV. ROBERT CONOVER

structed, under the direction of James McClure, architect, by Eakle & Daniels, carpenters and builders, for \$1,870, the building committee furnishing the stone and brick. The whole cost amounted to \$2,300. Later (1871) a parsonage was built next to the church at a cost of \$3,689. On November 13, 1853, the church was enthusiastically dedicated, the Rev. Mr. Naylor preaching the sermon and the Revs. R. H. Bishop, D. D., and S. Wilson Ramsey assisting in the service. January 15, 1854, a Sunday school was organized, with James C. C, Holenshade as superintendent. While the available membership of

the church was small, by the end of the first month the Sunday school numbered 68 scholars. On September 29, 1854, the church deed was executed, and amended on May 20, 1856. Meanwhile full connection of the organization with the Presbytery had not been perfected, many believing that there were not available members to support an organized ehurch, most of the Presbyterians of Cumminsville being members of the Cincinnati churches. Even the



NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

From Archives of North Presbyterian Church.

Presbytery shared this feeling, hence the petitions of September 11 and 18, 1855, praying for Presbyterial recognition and aid, and setting forth the fact that a church building had already been erected and a minister engaged, and asking the reinstatement of the organization committee (which had been discharged by the Presbytery), or the

appointment of a new committee to complete the organization and perfect affiliation with the Presbytery of Cincinnati (Old School) "according to the constitution of the Church and Word of God." On September 18, 1855, the petition was accepted, the Rev. S. R. Wilson alone dissenting. On Tuesday, October 16, 1855, the church was duly organized, and the Rev. Robert Conover, recently from the Crawfordsville Presbytery, was engaged to preach here and at Cheviot for six months at a salary of \$400 for the period—\$150 for Cheviot and \$250 for Cumminsville.

The following is the "Roll of Honor" of the charter members: Matthew Brown, Martha Brown, Janet Langlands, John Thomson, Janet Thomson, Eliza Mount, Dr. J. Q. Oliver, Araminta Oliver, James C. C. Holenshade, Hannah Holenshade, Charles Cist, M. S. Turrill, Frederick Parker, Margaret Parker, and Mary Ann Knowlton.

Beginning with these fifteen members the church grew steadily until, on November 28, 1867, there were recorded the names of 116 members, twenty-three removals, nine deaths, and an actual membership of eighty-four communicants.

Of the pastors who have served this church during the period allotted to our sketch were Rev. A. R. Naylor (before organization), Rev. Robert Conover, who began October 16, 1855; Rev. Ludwell G. Gaines, August 30, 1856; Rev. William H. Van Doreu, October 1, 1859; Rev. Andrew C. Kemper, July 1, 1860; Rev. Andrew J. Reynolds, December, 1861; Rev. William Stryker, August 4, 1869; Rev. James B. Foster, June, 1870; Rev. George M. Maxwell, March, 1873; Rev. John Haight (afterwards a doctor of dentistry and an Episcopal rector), September, 1873, Matthew Brown (October 16, 1855) was for the first two years the ruling elder. Then followed James C. C. Holenshade (1857), Francis Cist (1862), James Thomson (1867), Samuel Caldwell (1870), and Edward N. Clopper (1870). This church has maintained the largest English-speaking Protestant. religious organization in Cumminsville and has been generally well supported financially. In its quiet Presbyterial way it has exerted an untold influence for good upon the community and has counted among its members a large proportion of the leading Protestant families of Cumminsville. The old "First Presbyterian Church of Cumminsville" was located at the southeast corner of Lingo and Langland Streets. It was torn down in 1887.

The pastors since 1873 have been (the dates being of the beginning of their service) Revs. Charles M. Livingston (1877), G. R. Alden (1879), Arthur N. Thomson (1882), Joseph M. Anderson (1885), John W. Catheart (1892), James M. LaBach, D.D. (1894), Lewis Earle Lee, D.D. (1899), James S. Revenaugh, and O. S. Thornberry. A new Sunday school addition was built during Mr. Revenaugh's

pastorate, and, in 1914, under Mr. Thornberry's service, a debt of \$6,000 was raised in ten days.

On July 25, 1886, the present beautiful brick church on Hamilton Avenue was dedicated. The cost of this building was about \$17,000, including \$1,100 for the organ and \$900 for seating. The present name of the organization is the "North Presbyterian Church."



NORTHSIDE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

From Union Revival.

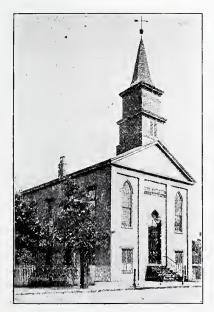
The Christian Church.—The Christian Church, then known widely as the Campbellite congregation, began quite early, being "the outgrowth of a religious enterprise which dates back as far as 1832." In that year the Rev. Walter Scott, a co-laborer with Alexander Campbell, was busily engaged in this valley in the work of tearing down human creeds and building up churches on the New Testament. Scott was a strong character and equally able as a scholar, editor and impassioned preacher. He was exceedingly industrious and courageous in proclaiming a new order of things, and, haling men and women from the center to the four quarters of Millcreek Valley, he threw the denominational camps into consternation. "Without requiring anything of candidates beyond confession of faith, he proceeded day and night to baptize converts in Millcreek or the Miami Canal."

The first Christian Church was located near West Ford Road

along a stream running in Glen Airy and near Lingo's saw-mill. The building was a frame, built from lumber sawed out in this mill. For many years this little church served the Campbellites, finally succumbing to the ravages of floods, one end of the structure being undermined by the waters and caving in. But meager traditions, and no records, enlighten us concerning this organization. lot was donated by John Brooks, and the church erected about 1840. Among those who preached in this little sanctuary, and at a time when the Disciple Church at large was but a few years old, were the Reverend Elders Lambert Jennings (1847 to 1850), William P. Stratton, and David S. Burnet, son of Judge Jacob Burnet. Occasionally laymen would preach, as did Benjamin Franklin and David Peters. The latter was the most active member, and, though unable to read or write, was thoroughly familiar with the Scriptures, and proved a powerful exhorter. So popular were these early preachers that people drove from Carthage and other outlying territory, and even from Cincinnati, to attend these services. Here the Ludlows and the Jones's came to worship, and others remembered, who were more or less prominent, were the families of the Badgelys, William Reeder, Joseph Carlin, David Brooks, John Brooks, LeRoy Reed, W. T. Roller, John Myers, the Rolls, Bells, Douthwaites, Robinsons, Brokaws, Gardners, Thomases, Grahams, Coles, Fullers, and Colonel Oliver P. Hays, the latter acquiring his military rank in the local militia. Notwithstanding a small membership a Sunday School was maintained. After the destruction of the old church services were continued in Dodsworth's and Cluxton's Halls until a new church could be erected.

The next permanent home of the congregation was built in 1870 on Fergus Street, near the C. H. & D. R. R., then on the eastern outskirts of the village. The grounds were donated in 1869 by Mrs. Justice McLean, daughter of Israel Ludlow, and subsequently added to by Mrs. Whiteman, her sister. Henry Tozzer donated his services as surveyor, David Peters gave the brick, and Frank Badgely the stone foundation. Among those outside the membership who aided financially were Caleb Dodsworth, Gen. H. B. Banning and Jacob Hoffner. The church was dedicated in May, 1870, as "The First Christian Church of Cumminsville," the Rev. W. T. Moore preaching the dedicatory sermon. The church is located almost upon the site of the famous Ludlow block house, which was destroyed in 1850 in making the cut for the C. H. & D. R. R., and once had near it a large spring flowing into a gravelly basin which was used as a baptismal font. During the building period the Rev. W. H. Martin was pastor. He was followed by the Rev. J. O. Beardslee, who had been a missionary to Jamaica. Other ministers in order of service

were the Revs. Mr. Morrison (1872), Neil McLeod (1875) figures refer to beginning of service] (from Prince Edward Island, a graduate of Bethany College, and afterwards missionary to Jamaica), Mr. Bastian (1879), T. M. Wiles (1879), J. B. Crane (1881), James K. Okshett [1884] (a strong preacher and reformed gambler, familiar with slum life in London, and later returning to slum work). George W. Muckley (1886), Wallace Payne (1891), W. J. Wright, Frank Faust [1894] (a man of primitive rural ways and the greatest pulpit orator who had served to date), Philip Y. Pendleton (1896), J. K. Hester (1897), Harry G. Hill (1899), Justin N. Green [1901] (under whom the church reached its height of prosperity and highest efficiency), Charles Wilson (1909), Harry W. Cordell (1909), and the present pastor, the Rev. C. L. Garrison (1913). The name "Fergus Street Christian Church" was changed about 1905 to "The Northside Christian Church," thus doing away with the restricted local character of the former title.



FIRST GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH



NEW EDIFICE From Geschichte, etc.

The German Evangelical Church.—The organization of the German Lutheran congregation took form in 1855. In that year Georg Godelmann, Johann Sülau, and Wilhelm Poppe united in an effort to

establish a church and school. On September 15 they decided to invite, on September 22, the German Protestants of Cumminsville and the neighborhood to Wilhelm Poppe's home to discuss the proposition. This they did through the two German newspapers, the "Volksfreund" and the "Volksblatt." The gathering took place, and, the plan being approved, organization of a congregation proceeded, followed by the election of officers as follows: President, Karl Meyer; Secretary, Johann Sülau; Church Elders, Georg Godelmann and Wilhelm Poppe. The congregation so formed ordered its elders to hold services every Sunday and on holidays, and a school the first five days of each week. Three hundred dollars (\$300) was voted for this purpose. The elders were also commissioned to canvass Cumminsville to secure more signatures and more contributions. By the end of October, 1855, the number of members had reached sixteen (16). The greatest drawback was the bad roads, so that few people came to church. A locality for services was now sought, and Ephraim Knowlton rented the society, for a small sum, Knowlton's Hall, in the third story of the stone house known as Knowlton's Block. Both Knowlton and his son (Sidney) were generous and friendly to the Germans and assisted them in their efforts to establish a church society. The first preacher was pastor J. Reichmann, who must have assumed his duties in September of 1855. At a meeting of officers on September 27, and of the whole congregation on September 30, 1855, the following were commissioned to draw up the statutes of the church: Andrew Streng, Karl Meyer, Dietrich Bade, Andreas Kapp, and Georg Benzing. The committee met on October 8, 1855; and, the necessity for a school being imperative, as German was not then taught in the public schools, an appeal was made to each member to give voluntarily \$1 each to cover the expense of establishing such a school as would foster the interests of the Germans, and teach in the mother tongue. The pastor was asked to read the statutes in the services on October 21, 1855, and again invited the people to a stated meeting. The statutes were reconsidered, amended, and accepted, and new officers elected: President, Frederick Wilhelm Evers; Treasurer, Andreas Dotzauer. The greatest hindrance to progress was the lack of a church building of their own. Therefore, on March 17, 1856, Jacob Hoffner, whose liberality had been displayed toward several enterprises, was asked to donate a lot, and he generously responded, giving a plot 50x75 feet on Apple Street. On June 3, 1856, the congregation wanted to build, but on July 12 Pastor Reichmann resigned. In September, 1856, a contract was made with Karl Meyer, for \$2,920, to build a church 35x50 feet (enlarged by 35 feet in 1878). J. J. Grassow was now made pastor, and actual building began on October 1, 1856. On October 26, 1856, the corner stone was laid, sixty-nine persons being present. Pastor Grassow

left July 19, 1857, and in his stead came Pastor Christian Lutz, on September 6, 1857, a minister who was especially beloved by his people, and who added to his duties, one month later, the pastorate of a church in Lick Run. On July 17, 1859, he died of sunstroke, and October 2, 1859, H. Dörner became pastor, remaining until September, 1860, when he was succeeded by A: Gerwig. In October, 1861, the latter responded to the call of his country to become a chaplain in the United States Army. Then came Pastor Rasch, who stayed until March, 1862. Next came Pastor Brieffeld, and in 1869 Pastor Gotlieb Dietz. In this year a Sunday school was begun, the prime mover being Miss Wilhelmine Grüninger (now Mrs. Fred Dhonau). The church, which in the beginning had a severe struggle and so many changes of pastors, now fairly established itself and began to prosper, until now (1914) it has a beautiful new church (completed 1894) on Hoffner Street, and a large, loyal and influential membership. Rev. Christian Schenk became pastor in 1879 and served until his death in 1912. The present pastor is the Rev. Henry Heubschmann. The old church, built in 1856, is now the Grand Army Hall.



ST. PHILIP'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH Photo by H. W. Felter

St. Philip's Episcopal Church.—The Rev. E. P. Wright, rector of St. James' Church in Cincinnati and living for a time in our neighboring suburb of Mt. Airy, riding with Timothy Kirby, asked

Mr. Kirby if he did not want an Episcopal Church in Cumminsville. He replied that he would confer with his daughter, Mrs. General Henry B. Banning. After the conference he agreed to donate \$1,000 in cash and a lot for the church site on Kirby Way. The seed having been sown, it was not long until the harvest. Mr. Wright had offered to give his services free for several months, and his wife actively supported the husband. In less than a month Mrs. Banning was joined by Mrs. Robert Bowler of Clifton, who came forward with both financial and moral support. Enthusiasm awakened, the movement was taken up by the rectors and parishioners of Calvary Episcopal Church of Clifton, under the fostering guidance of which it flourished and became an active militant church. Mrs. David James. Mrs. George K. Schoenberger, Mrs. Thomas Sherlock, Mrs. John Sherlock, Mrs. Henry Probasco and other ladies, and Mr. Griffin Miller became active in the new organization, joining in the efforts of General and Mrs. Banning, Mrs. Margaret Eastman, Miss Harriet Stratton, Mr. Lavalle, Richard Pullan Sr., and Richard Pullan Jr., and the two brothers Sargent, Englishmen, one of whom drew the plans for the new building. Miss Effie James of Clifton gave her services gratuitously as organist. At first the Christian Church generously allowed the use of their new church building, then for a time the parishioners met for worship in Dodsworth Hall, and again in the Christian Church until their own building was completed, in 1872. Pleasantly placed on the west side of Kirby Way, this tasteful little brick structure, decidedly English in conception, with its beautiful chancel window, through which the glories of the sunset stream like a benediction upon the late afternoon worship, has since remained the church home of the Episcopal communicants, and has enjoyed the service of rectors noted for their ability and zeal. From the beginning the church was self-sustaining. It used to be the custom to give entertainments and suppers and like functions, at which as much money as possible was raised. If the income did not amount to \$100. Mrs. Bowler and General Banning supplied equally the amount sufficient to bring the proceeds up to that figure. These gifts were gratefully received and pleasantly alluded to as the "\$100 socials."

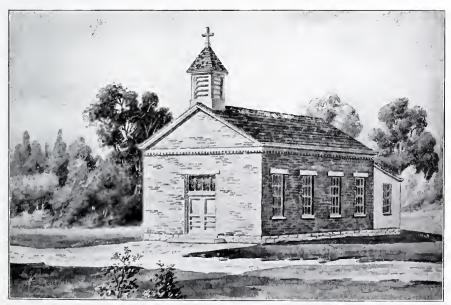
The church was organized July 12, 1871, under the name of St. James the Less. Owing to an irreverent play upon this sacred title, it was changed to St. Philip—the designation it bears to the present time. The first officiating elergyman was the Rev. E. P. Wright, of St. James, who had suggested the organization, and who gave his services gratuitously. Then the Revs. George D. E. Mortiner, M. A. Johnson, G. Bugbee, Mr. Rollman, Dr. Forest, and other rectors came from Calvary Church. The church was consecrated in 1874, and the Rev. John H. Ely became the first resident rector January 1, 1878. He also officiated at the same time at Hartwell and College

Hill. Since his service the pulpit has been regularly filled by the Revs. Claude Quirrell, Thomas J. Melish, who served for fifteen years and was greatly beloved; C. G. Adams, R. P. Eubanks, Ralph P. Smith, under whose administration a large parish house was built. adjoining the church; W. H. Mears, George M. Clickner, and the present rector, the Rev. Frederick L. Flinchbaugh D.D. (rector of Calvary Church), who assumed charge in 1908. Under Mr. Flinchbaugh Richard Graham and George C. Dickinson, as deacons, have served as assistant rectors, as did Rev. Frank H. Steadman, who was also at the time rector of St. Stephen's at Winton Place.

Among the diligent workers among the poor of the parish, and the church work in general, who deserves great credit for her service during this period is Miss Emma Rowe.

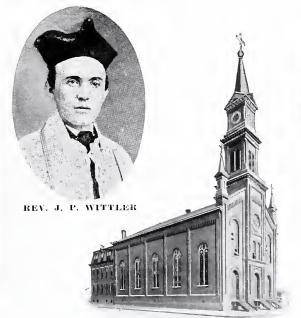
St. Philip's Church cost about \$12,000, and originally had a spire, which was destroyed by lightning. Once almost in the open country, with a wide view over a picturesque tract, it is now closely built in by the residential advance of the ward.

St. Aloysius and St. Boniface Churches.—Long before a church of the Roman faith had been organized here, a German Catholic school was instituted and held in a log cabin far out in the West



ST. ALOYSIUS CHURCH

Fork Creek district. The Catholic Churches proper, however, had their beginning in Cumminsville coincident with the advent of steam railways and at a time when the settlement assumed the proportions of a fair-sized village. The opening up of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, occurring in 1851, brought to Southern Ohio a large influx of Catholic immigrants, the greater portion coming from Ireland. Many of these children of Erin became residents of Cumminsville. Having no near place of worship, these strongly religious villagers, having to go five miles to Cincinnati, or an equal distance to White Oak, in order to hear mass, Archbishop Purcell decided they should have a church of their own. Accordingly, in 1853, a modest





REV. B. G. TOPMOELLER

ST. BONIFACIUS CHURCH

little brick church was built on Linn Street (now Delaney), close to St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, then under construction. The little church was named St. Aloysius, and Father H. Lange became its first pastor. In 1854 came a young priest, just ordained—Rev. Joseph Paul Wittler—who made his mark and labored indefatigably for the upbuilding of the church. Barring three years when he exchanged pulpits with Father Stephan of St. Bernard, he remained the shepherd of this fold until 1863. Under his guidance the church grew amazingly,

due largely to the arrival of a great number of German families who, joining the suburban movement, came from the city, or came direct from the Fatherland. Accommodations becoming inadequate, a new and larger building was contemplated, but the Archbishop, recognizing the wisdom of separate organizations on the basis of nationality, desired and authorized the formation of another parish. On April 6, 1861, at a parish meeting, his wishes were acceded to, and the congregation decided to divide by the "drawing of lots," the party remaining to retain the original church property and the departing members to receive the sum of \$1,500. The division was accomplished after a Sunday afternoon service on April 13th, when it was decided that the German contingent should build a new church—a heavy task for a congregation lacking in wealthy members. The eloquent Father Joseph Ferneding, vicar-general, preaching under a blossoming cherry tree, so fired their Teutonic ambition that the result was a determination to at once carry out the project. Father Wittler, having been appointed pastor of the new parish, which had been placed under the patronage of St. Bonifacius, held a meeting on June 15, 1862, when the first formal steps toward building were taken. A finance committee, to determine how much money could be raised by popular subscription, was appointed, consisting of John Ankenbauer, Jacob Remly, Bernard Weichmann, Joseph Menke, and Frederic Glassmeier. Of these men Joseph Menke—a nonogenarian—is the sole survivor of all the committees connected with the building of the church, which had been named St. Boniface Church. After considerable difference of opinion, "in which many were not actuated entirely by unselfish motives," a lot 100x150 feet, on the northwest corner of Lakeman and Blue Rock Streets, was decided upon and purchased of Timothy Kirby for \$600. The settlement of the dispute as to location was greatly facilitated by the tactful humor of the vicar-general, who showed the futility of trying to please everybody, facetiously suggesting "that the church might be built on wheels and drawn to a new place each day of worship, thus satisfying the wishes of all concerned." The lot was therefore purchased October 4, 1862, and the deed recorded October 21st. Architect John Bast drew the plans for the church and the parsonage, and John Henry Sanning erected the buildings, completing them in specified time that they might be dedicated on November 13, 1863. The building committee was composed of Frederic Glassmeier, Joseph Strasser, Bernard Weichmann, John Ankenbauer, Michael Poppe, Michael Stigler, Frederic Niemeier, and Joseph Menke.

On the beautiful autumn morning of November 13, 1863, the sacred function of blessing the church took place, Bishop Rosecrans officiating and Father Wittler celebrating high mass. The congregation was by no means a rich one, but \$1.881 was raised among the parishioners. The energetic young pastor took up the task of securing

the balance, and toiled in season and out of season on the streets of Cincinnati personally soliciting from outsiders financial aid, and succeeding in raising the large sum of \$6,350. This work, though not rich in temporal rewards, exacted the life of the young priest, frail of body and in delicate health, for, on one of his collection tours, he contracted pneumonia and died on May 14, 1866. Father Wittler was but 37 years of age and was universally beloved by his parishioners.

In September of 1886 came the Rev. Boniface Godfrey Top-moeller, a young man like his predecessor, full of energy and zeal, but in the fulness of health and strength to further the cause of the church. The grounds were enlarged by purchase in 1867, and in 1870 a school building was erected adjoining the church on Blue Rock Street, at a cost of \$7,800. In this church and school have all the German Catholic families received both their religious and secular education. Father Topmoeller served the church faithfully for many years, was greatly beloved by his people, and, like his energetic predecessor, received his death blow while on a collecting tour. On a hot sultry day in August of 1887 he was stricken with apoplexy, and after lingering many days passed from life August 24, 1887, aged 47 years.

The pastors of St. Boniface since 1873 are Revs. John Dominic Kress (1887-1900), Joseph A. Meyer (1900-1907), and the present incumbent, George X. Schmidt. The following assistant pastors have also served: Revs. George X. Schmidt (1892-1896), Henry J. Winner (1896-1898), Anthony Moeller (1898-1900), Bernard Beckemeier (1900-1901), Herman Limbeck (1901-1902), Frederic B. Veil (1902-1905), Charles W. Kuehnle (1906-1913), Louis Evers (1912-1913), Francis B. Sieve (1913), and Bernard J. Wellman (1913).

St. Boniface has given four of her sons to the priesthood—Revs. John T. Schopp, Louis H. Yauss, P. Robert Glassmeier and P. Bede Knapke. Two churches have also sprung from this parent congregation—St. Claire, in College Hill, and St. Pius, in South Cumminsville. First and present pastor is Rev. John Berning. And a high school and sisters' home have been added to her equipment.

St. Patrick's Church.—On the occasion of the "drawing by lot," referred to in connection with St. Aloysius Church, the English-speaking party were in the ascendency, and won and maintained the original church, the German members forming anew under the patronage of St. Bonifacius. Father Wittler, who had been the pastor, and had gone with the German exodus, was succeeded by the Rev. David B. Walker, who began service in 1862. The need of a new and larger church was now evident, and a plot of ground was purchased of Jacob Hoffner. Father Walker, who, before entering the priesthood, was a civil engineer, laid out the grounds and drew the



ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH

Photo by Paul Mueller.

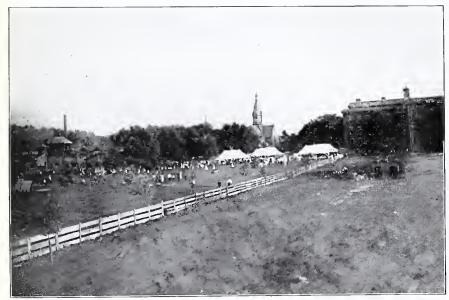
plans for the present beautiful building of St. Patrick's Church architecturally one of the finest in the city—the general contour being that of the cross for which it stands. In 1870 preparation for the foundation was begun, the ceremonics being opened by the school children turning the sods preparatory to excavation. Among those who helped dig for the foundation may be named John Delancy, Patrick Connors, Henry Rice, John Farley and Michael Flynn, all prominent contractors at that time. With a generosity born only of religious zeal and privilege, their work was cheerfully done, without other reward than the consciousness of a good deed performed and the blessings of a grateful people. The stonework was then laid. and remained for over a year before the superstructure was reared Others who took a prominent part in the organization were the brothers Alexander, James and Richard Cluxton, Edward Daly and Patrick Nagel, the latter plastering the edifice. This church, begun in 1870, was completed in the summer of 1873. After completing the foundations Father Walker went to Rome on a collection mission, and while there joined the Jesuits and never returned. He was succeeded by Father D. V. Crowley, who assumed the pastorate in 1872, saw the work of construction through, remaining until 1880. The church has always had a large and influential following, and has maintained a school for the instruction of the children of the parish. The pastors have been men of unusual ability, and have been sympathetically supported by the parishioners. Those who officiated since 1873 are: Revs. Peter Patrick Mazuret (1880-1884), Henry Anderson (1884-1891), John F. Hickey (1891-1911), and the present incumbent, Rev. M. P. O'Brien, born and raised in Cumminsville.

The Orphan Asylum.—St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, probably the oldest institution of its kind in Cincinnati, was built in 1855. The grounds, forming a beautiful level park-like area, consisting of eleven acres, were practically donated by that friend of the fatherless "Jacob Hoffner. The history of this institution dates back to 1829, when two sisters of charity undertook the care of orphan and destitute children, on Sycamore Street, near the present site of St. Xavier's College. St. Peter's Benevolent Association for the orphans was organized in 1833, and under its auspices the new asylum began to enlarge its great work of charity. Thus it came about that St. Joseph's, in Cumminsville, was built and dedicated to public charity on July 24, 1855, since which time it has increasingly ''carried on with energy, progress and success the gigantic burden of supplying the parental needs of a home to thousands of homeless children. Denominational



Loaned by John Daugherty.

lines are not drawn in pointing with pride to this "monument of philanthropy" and in support of its institutional existence. Up to the present (1914) over 8,000 children have been cared for in this institution. A school for primary and higher education is connected with the asylum. Greater love hath no man than that he give his life to others; such has been the devotion of Dr. Frank H. Rowe, who for forty-one years served gratuitously with loving service as medical attendant to the orphans and the sisters in this institution, only relinquishing this work in May of 1914. A conspicuous event in Cumminsville is the annual pienic or feast of the orphans, held on the Nation's birthday for the last fifty years. One director—Michael P. Scully—has attended every picnic, and has assumed on each occasion the hauling and serving of the frozen refreshments. The sisters coming out to make this institutional service their life work, came, with their belongings, on a canal boat by way of the Miami Canal.



THE ORPHANS' PICNIC

Photo by 11. W. Felter

Citizens of 1851.—Mr. M. S. Turrill, who came to Cumminsville in 1851, recently published an alphabetical list of the foremost citizens whom he met here at that time. These were the "backbone hustlers," the "business pushers" and the "good recruit getters" of the period, all of whom and many others have passed from earth, and whose memories are to him and to others ever bright: "Charles Albert, Isaac

Anderson, Henry B. Banning, Hector Basson, John C. Bruckmann, Erastus M. Burgoyne, Wellen Campbell, Joseph C. Clopper, James Coons, Armand DeSerisy, Frederick Dhonau, Caleb Dodsworth, Oliver C. Hays, Joseph D. Hayward, Jacob Hoffner, J. C. C. Holenshade, Daniel Hunnewell, E. P. Joseph, Ephraim Knowlton, J. C. Keller, Joseph F. Lakeman, Caleb Lingo, John McMakin, Val Nicholas, Frederick Parker, Richard B. Pullan, William C. Roll, Thomas J. Stephens, Adam Stifel, Andrew M. Streng, John Thomson, William Tozzer. James D. Wright, and others, early settlers, and entitled to honor as pioneers and useful men."

The Masonic Fraternity.—Hoffner Lodge, No. 253, Free and Accepted Masons, was organized June 15, 1854, on a dispensation from the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio. Many accessions and good work rendered secured it a charter October 19, 1854, the petition for the charter being signed by Cornelius Carpenter, Dr. William Mount, James C. C. Holenshade, M. S. Turrill, William S. Craig, Wellen Campbell Sr., W. T. Roller, John Aston, Joseph Scull, Armand DeSerisy, W. B. Smith, and one or two others. The first officers were: Cornelius Carpenter, W. M.; Dr. Wm. Mount, E. W.; W. T. Roller, J. W.; J. W. McMakin, Treas.; W. B. Smith, Treas.; J. C. C. Holenshade, J. D.; M. S. Turrill, J. D.; and Wellen Campbell, Tyler.

The lodge, having no home of its own, met in several buildings, mention of which will recall several dear to the hearts of the old villagers, buildings some of which have succumbed to the onward march of progress. The first year it met in "McMakin's Hall" on Colerain Pike, near Jo Williams Street. This being destroyed by fire, "Knowlton's Hall" was occupied for several years. Then it



M. S. TURRILL
The only living charter member.



THE MASONIC HALL

1450893

repaired to "Hays Hall," corner of Spring Grove and Colerain, now the Grueninger Block, and for a time the "Grueninger Hall." Four years later "Dorman's Hall" was rented and utilized for ten years, when "Dodsworth's Hall" was occupied until 1884. Then permission was granted to use the "Odd Fellows Hall" at Blue Rock and Turrill Streets, where it remained until its own Masonic home was reared. On June 24, 1885, the corner stone of the "Masonic Hall," at Hamilton and Spring Streets (now Moline Court), the present home of the lodge, was laid, the lot being donated by Jacob Hoffner. Up to 1868 the name of the lodge was the "Cumminsville Lodge;" it was then changed in honor of its benefactor, Mr. Hoffner.

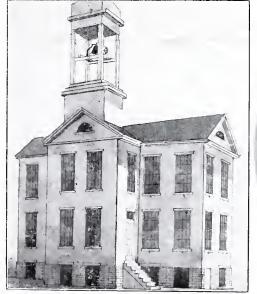
The Worshipful Masters from the organization of the lodge to 1873 were: Cornelius Carpenter (1854), William Mount (1855), James W. McMakin (1856-59), Armand DeSerisy (1860), O. M. Langdon (1861), James C. C. Holenshade 1862), M. S. Turrill (1863-64), Jacob Tuckerman (1865), William W. Widner (1866), James Thomson (1867), Mackenzie D. Robinson (1868), Charles W. Whitely (1869), C. F. Lingo (1870-72), and W. B. Emery (1873). The charter members up to 1873 numbered 50, including Jacob Hoffner (Mr. Hoffner, with Ezekiel Hutchinson, joined, in 1824, the first Masonic lodge in Cincinnati—"Nova Cesarea Harmony Lodge," organized December 27, 1794), who was made an honorary member in 1872. Hoffner Lodge has been the pride and bond of fellowship of many of the most prominent citizens of Cumminsville, and its influence and benefactions are beyond calculation.

The Schools.—The educational record of Cumminsville is one that the citizens may well look back upon with civic pride. The old log school in the Kirby tract, another far out in West Fork, and the Ludlow Hall school at Clopper's Ford, in 1832, were the beginnings. Succeeding the latter came the school in Knowlton's Hall, taught by George W. Hendricks.

The Union Graded School (Knowlton Street School, or First Street School).—Up to this time no public school building was owned by the community. In the early 50's, therefore, a movement was begun to establish a grammar school and met with public support and approval in general, and some opposition from heavy taxpayers in particular. Accordingly a commodious building was erected at the southeast corner of Knowlton and Langland Streets, and George W. Hendricks installed as principal. He served but a short time, relinquishing his task to take up the study of law. He was succeeded January 1, 1854, by Mervin Sherman Turrill, a graduate of Farmer's College (College Hill) in 1851, who had taught a few terms of country school. He remained at the head of the Cumminsville schools for

thirty-one years, terminating his career of teaching in June, 1885. As principal of this first school—The Union Graded School of Cumminsville—he laid the foundation of an institution equal in all respects to those in the city of Cincinnati, and under his charge were educated most of the men and women of middle age and past who have made Cumminsville their home.

The leaders in this movement were Joseph C. Clopper. Erastus M. Burgoyne, Joseph F. Lakeman, William Tozzer, Frederick Parker, and Joseph D. Hayward. A meeting of citizens was called and the Legislature of Ohio, then in session, was petitioned to constitute the district a special school. The request was promptly granted. The named gentlemen were made the Board of Directors, and accepted the







M. S. TURRILL IN 1851

donation of a site from Mrs. Janet Langlands. A four-room building was erected for \$4,500, then considered an enormous ontlay. The school stimulated the growth of the town, which now approached the importance of a village with a separate corporate existence. Ten years later four more rooms were added, at a cost of \$8,000.

Isaac H. Turrill was the first assistant principal. Other assistant teachers whose names will recall memories were Henry Doerner, Louis Kolb, Frederic Conrad, William Henke, Mary H. Smith, Electa R.

Stanford, Ann J. Moore, Ann M. Wright, Sarah Cummins, Janet Thomson, Belle Kingsbury, Marilla Buck, Mary L. Lingo, Lydia G. Stanford, Belle Trask, Belle Murdock, Augusta Tozzer, Kate Smedley, Mary A. Dunnaway, Mary Walker, Emily McMichael, Mary A. Hunnewell, Amanda Roller, Mary C. Lakeman, Emma Eastman, Alice Bates, Emma DeSerisy, Carrie S. Hammitt, Louise Kieffer, Helen Mathes, Minnie G. Little, Bertha Grabert, Mary Hill, Marion Henderson, Matilda Walke, Emma VonWyck, Ella Stickney, Mary A. Bohlander, Katie Girard, Daisy J. McElwee, Bell C. Hicks, and Frieda Bischoff.

Among the scholars who attended in 1854, the names of the following have been preserved and are included here for the interest



Photo by Krogman. "THE UNION GRADED SCHOOL"

they may have for those still living, as many of them became the fathers and grandfathers, and mothers and grandmothers of the present generation in Cumminsville: Whiteman Anderson, Francis Bates, Jarvis Blume, Rudolph Blume, Charles Burgess, Alonzo Burgoyne, Peter Burke, Erastus Campbell, Michael T. Flinn, Henry Godelman, Henry R. Hayward, Charles J. Hays, Greenwood Hunnewell, W. H. Johnson, Alexander F. Joseph, S. B. Knowlton, Sylvester Lawrence, John F. Myers, D. F. Parker, James Reeder, Joseph Reeder, Charles

Silverson, John F. Thomson, A. F. Thomson, Frank Tozzer, Henry Tozzer, Samuel Todd, Jacob E. Wentzel, Mary Anderson (later marriage name Lewis), Emily Anderson (Chase), Mary Baldwin (Bell), Mary Branch, Caroline Brixner, Ellen Burgoyne (Houston), Charlotte Coons, Mary Dodsworth (McMakin), Martha Dodsworth (Knowlton), Sarah M. Donnelon, Amelia Dorman (Campbell), Joanne Flynn, Anna M. Hall (Strait), Maria Hays (Tytherleigh), Lydia Hunter (Thomson), Isabell Joseph (Watson), Anna Sulau (Schmaltz), Sophia Sulau, Janet Thomson (DeSerisy), Angeline Tozzer, Augusta Tozzer (Green), Therese Wentzel (Boeke), Josephine Williams (Roller).

A record of the first graduation and commencement exercises of this school has been preserved for us by its principal, Professor M. S. Turrill, which will interest those who would recall the names of teachers and scholars on that occasion and show what manner of educational culture was wrought in our midst in the middle of the last eentury.

"Sixty years ago the First Annual Exhibition, as it was called, of the Cumminsville Union School was held at the Presbyterian Church, Langland and Lingo Streets, on Friday evening, June 23, 1854. Mr. M. S. Turrill, who still resides on Hamilton Avenue, was principal of the school, with the Misses Ann Jane Moore, Mary A. Smith, and Ann M. Wright as assistants.

"The exercises opened with a song, 'Seneea Lake,' the stanzas of which were printed on the program. This was followed by an address, 'Our Union,' by John F. Myers, now a popular mail carrier, If we could reproduce this talk, delivered six years before the first intimation of a split in the Union, it would indeed prove interesting. Next came an address, 'Our Country,' by H. G. Hunnewell; a dialogue, 'Uncharitableness,' by Charlotte Coons and Anna A. Myers; an address, 'Bonaparte,' by Franklin Hill; an address, 'Battle of Waterloo,' by Wm. N. Thomson; a solo, 'Madelin,' by Lydia Wilson; an address, 'The Land of Our Birth,' by Henry Hayward; a dialogue, 'Going to School,' by Lydia Hunter and Augusta Tozzer; an address, 'The Wind in a Frolic,' by Alonzo Burgoyne; a dialogue, 'About Laughter,' by Jannette Thomson, Lydia Wilson, Emily Wright, and Angelina Tozzer. This is about three times as much as it takes to put most of our citizens to sleep at an ordinary high school commencement, but this is only a third of what our good forefathers could endure.

"Those who took part in the rest of the program were Alonzo Myers, John Carson, Alonzo Butler, Mary Donahue, Ellen Burgoyne, Josephine Williams, Ann Hayward, Hiram Powers, Thomas Donahue, Harrison Coons, Wm. Wright, Sarah Williams, and the class valedictorian, Alonzo Myers. Every one of these pupils recited alone at least once. The program ended with a song, 'Vacation Glee:'

"Merry-hearted children we
As any in the nation,
For now the time of year has come
That brings a long vacation.

"We love our teachers and our friends, And love to stay at school, too, But when vacation season comes, We love to be away, too.

"And when the holidays are past
And frolic's had its measure,
We'll gladly hie to school again
And learn with double pleasure.

Rev. A. J. Reynolds pronounced the benediction."



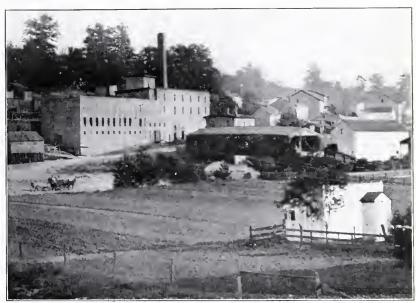
"OLD" KIRBY ROAD SCHOOL Photo by Paul Mueller.

Kirby Road School.—Kirby Road School, formerly frequently called the Hanfield Street School House, or the Intermediate School, was built in 1869 upon a slight knoll on Kirby Way, just below the present Chase Avenue, on a lot 205x155 feet. The lot cost \$3,726, and the building, consisting of four rooms and a basement, cost \$7,800. An addition of four rooms was made in 1878, at a cost of \$5,702.

Complete, the eight rooms were capable of comfortably seating 400 pupils. This building was vacated in 1910, when the magnificent new building on Kirby and Bruce Avenues was finished, and was demolished in 1912 to make room for residence sites. The splendid part this school played in the growth of Cumminsville in culture and education need only be alluded to. Its teaching force has ever been of the highest efficiency, and thousands of pupils look back upon "Old Kirby" with pardonable pride and love. Isaac H. Turrill was the first principal, and Mary E. Dunnaway, Kate Smedley, and Amanda Roller; and later Edward Peaslee and John C. Heywood, and Mary Hill and Hattie E. Taylor were among its earliest teachers.

Industries.—The rise and progress of industries in Cumminsville may be epitomized as follows:

The first business venture outside of the keeping of taverns



THE OLD LUDLOW AVENUE BRIDGE Photo by Krogman

was the tanning of leather by David Cummins. Then followed the temporary project of building the mile of the Miami Canal in 1825-27 by Ephraim Knowlton. About the same time the latter opened a general country store and became engaged in all sorts of building ventures—erecting dwellings and a pork-packing establishment, which was subsequently changed to a pottery and lastly to a grist mill. In

1832 John McMakin opened a dry goods store here, was a justice of the peace, and dabbled in real estate. He subsequently became a brigadier general of the Ohio militia, and representative from this district in the State Legislature. Erastus M. Burgoyne, a teacher and also a justice of the peace, was engaged here early in the carpenter's trade. William Staddon, an Englishman, came as early as 1839 and established a tailor shop. He was long the pioneer in that vocation. John Smith was one of the earliest blacksmiths, and moving from here in 1852 to Indiana, became a man of considerable importance in the affairs of that State. In 1842 Marmaduke Dodsworth came, and soon afterward began the distilling of ardent spirits. William Tozzer and Joseph F. Lakeman opened a general wagonmaking shop in the early 40's, turning out army wagons for the Government for service in the Mexican War in 1846. They were succeeded by Frederic Dhonau, a general blacksmith, who, in partnership first with Philip Jung, then John Moerlein, and lastly with Louis Usinger, established a smithy and wagon shop in 1852. Ten years later, 1862, Mr. Usinger withdrew and established his own shops on Spring Grove Avenue. Both firms, under the management of sons of these pioneers, are still in active operation. At a later period a smithy was established by a Mr. Williams about where the Cummins-

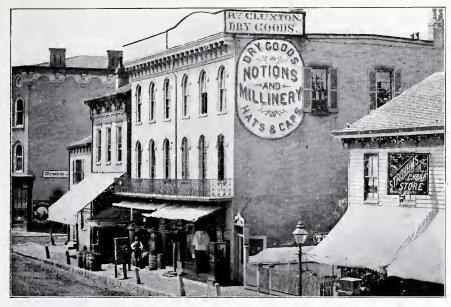


PRESENT LUDLOW AVENUE BRIDGE Photo by Krogman.



Photo by H. W. Felter, M. D. THE OLD BRICK YARD ON HANFIELD STREET (J. H. Herbert's)

ville German Bank is now located. This was subsequently removed to Vandalia Avenue, and owned by the Schnieders. Frederic Spaeth engaged in the feed and grain business in 1856, and later opened "Poplar Grove," a roadhouse and German garden. Very early William Marsh did a flourishing business as a saddler, at Hays corner, now the Grueninger Block. In 1859 Caleb Lingo began the manufacture of sash, doors, and blinds, at the corner of Hamilton Avenue and Lingo Street. The old planing mill was destroyed by fire in the 90's. The Lingo brothers (Caleb and Josiah) had previously owned and operated a general saw mill on a run in Glen Airy, in the settlement of Hamel Town and near the West Fork Road. At the corner of Colerain Avenue and Hoffner Street William Powers kept a tailor shop, and was succeeded, in 1855, by Andrew Streng, who for many years clothed the male citizens of Cumminsville. J. W. Streng engaged in the butchering business in 1853. In 1859 Frederic Becker established a tailoring business on Blue Rock and Cherry Streets, and Christopher Keller, a Mexican War veteran, returned here in 1848 and some time thereafter opened a bakery in a frame building near the present Keller House, which he erected in 1859 and operated as the "Farmers Hotel." Near to Keller's, Michael



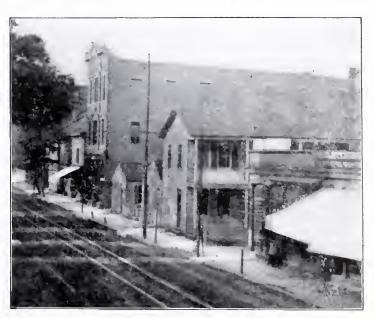
HAMILTON AVENUE, LOOKING SOUTH Photo by Krogman.

Poppe had a bakery and grocery. During the Civil War period three enterprises still existing were founded—George Grueninger, hardware, in 1863; Henry Dickmeier, feed store and elevator, 1864; and the brewery of Fred and John C. Bruckmann, in 1864; common beer being first made, and lager beer in 1869. John Bouvy, an established boot and shoe maker, built his store on Colerain Avenue in 1866, and in 1869 John and Joseph Cope began the horseshoeing business, continued by the latter to the present time. In 1861 there came to Cumminsville one who became renowned as a landscape gardener and florist, Herman Haerlein. In 1865 he had under roof thirteen hot-houses, and in his later years he laid out many private places and parks in various sections of the United States. Others who were early in business here were Henry Rabe Sr., the distiller, and Joel Strong, a pioneer in the flour, feed, and grain trade, where Weber's establishment now is. In an old frame building at Spring Grove and Colerain Avenues Isaac Roll kept the post office in the "days before the war." The shoe factory of Joseph Tarrant was established in 1871. The earliest druggist, Victor Schwegeler, a man of learning, often employed to examine the German teachers, was "Deutsche Apotheker," where Dr. Mente's office now is. Leonard L. Armstrong was the next in line, and his clerk, Charles Bristle, later opened for business in Dodsworth Hall. The latter's son, Harry Bristle, still carries on the store. Heinrich Bernhard Dornseifer was a pioneer watchmaker and jeweler, an examiner in German, and excellent flute player.

A glance at the following list will show some of the business interests in operation in 1869, four years before the incorporated

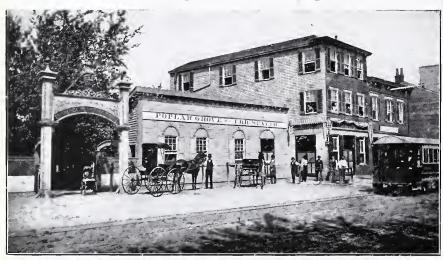
village became a part of the city of Cincinnati:

E. Knowlton & Son (corner Hamilton Pike and Spring Grove Avenue), groceries, crockery, boots and shoes, hats, caps. etc.; A. K. Klinkinbeard & Co. (corner Hamilton Pike and Hoffner Street), groceries and provisions; Gabriel Dirr (Hamilton Pike), constable, and dealer in groceries and provisions; Joseph Paffe & Co. (corner Colerain Pike and Hoffner Street), bakers and grocers; A. B. Wilson & Bro. (Spring Grove Avenue), confectioners, toys, ice cream, soda water, etc.; Fred Dormann (corner Hamilton Pike and Kirby St., now Dorman Street), real estate agent and saloon; F. Reichrath (Hamilton Pike, near Bridge), Reichrath's Hall, saloon attached; Samuel R. Miller (Colerain Pike, near R. R.), saloon; B. Theiring (Colerain Pike), groceries, candies, and family provisions; John Lutz (corner Colerain Pike and Harrison Street, now Dhonau Street), groceries and liquors; John Focks, groceries and liquors; also (at Colerain Pike and Jo Williams Streets), feed store; Barney Reisanberg



HAMILTON AVENUE, LOOKING NORTH Photo by Krogman.

(Spring Grove Avenue), feed store; John H. Meyer (Spring Grove Avenue), groceries and liquors; A. M. Streng (corner Spring Grove Avenue and Cooper Street), merchant tailor, dry goods, hats, caps. notions; Joseph Glins (Spring Grove Avenue), dry goods, groceries; I' W. Becker (corner Blue Rock and Cherry Streets), merchant tailor, hats, caps; Charles Krogmann (Spring Grove Avenue), photography and fancy goods; Charles W. Whitely, township clerk and manufacturer of children's shoes; William Tozzer, carpenter and builder; Frank Eversull, carpenter and builder; Henry Molloy, carpenter and builder; I. M. Anderson, builder and contractor; Joseph Croft, carpenter and builder; Louis Hebel, proprietor of Millcreek House; Christopher Keller (Hoffner Street and Colerain Avenue), proprietor of Farmers Hotel; Bunker & Kemphues (near R. R.), Millcreek Valley Mills, grain, flour, and feed; M. H. Spillard (at R. R. depot), postmaster, express and railroad agent, and dealer in



POPLAR GROVE

coal, lime, cement and plasterers' materials; C. Dodsworth, distiller; S. Levi, distiller; J. C. & F. Bruckmann, proprietors of Cumminsville Brewery; George Grueninger (near Mill Creek Bridge), hardware, stoves, cutlery; J. Cope & Bro. (near Mill Creek Bridge), horseshoers; John George Thiel (Colerain Pike, near Elmore), blacksmith; Fred Dhonau (corner Colerain Pike and Harrison Street, now Dhonau Street), wagon maker; Caleb Lingo & Co. (Hamilton Pike, north of R. R.), proprietors of planing mills; John Shott (Colerain Pike, opposite Wesleyan Cemetery), manufacturer and dealer in collars, harness,

saddles, etc; Callahan Bros. (opposite Spring Grove Cemetery), Spring Grove Marble Works; J. S. Fine (at College Hill Gate No. 1, Hamilton Pike), real estate agent and collector; Philip Weber (Spring Grove Avenue), eigar manufacturer. Near town were the vegetable gardens of Edward Morris, Thomas Cope, William Hockstead, and H. H. Fricke, and the dairy of Wellen Campbell. E. N. Clopper was a professional school teacher; Rev. W. H. Martin was pastor of the Christian Church; Professor M. S. Turrill was principal of the Public Schools, and recorder, notary public and conveyancer; August Mueller was principal of the Catholic Schools; Armand DeSerisy, ex-Mayor, was Deputy U. S. Internal Revenue Collector; A. and D. P. Smedley and L. Mente were physicians; and L. L. Armstrong was "druggist, dealer in medicine, perfumery, etc."



Photo by H. W. Felter, M. D. GARDENS AND STOCK PENS AT FOOT OF MT. STORM

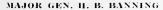
The War Record.—The war record of Cumminsville is one of quick response and national devotion. When Governor Arthur St. Clair came to Fort Washington in 1791 he formed four companies of soldiers, constituting the First Regiment of Ohio Militia, and appointed Israel Ludlow, of Ludlow Station, captain of one of them.

THE WAR OF 1812.—In Wayne's army was a drummer boy—Rudolph by name—who resided in our midst until removed by death

at a ripe old age. In the War of 1812 served Thomas Hamel of Hamel Town, and James McMillan, living to the northeast of Cumminsville. When Governor Meigs called out the First Division of Ohio Militia, at the breaking out of the contest, it was rendezvoused at Hutchinson's Tavern. E. D. Mansfield (Memories), whose brother was a captain of mounted infantry, describing these volunteers, says: "They presented a motley appearance, dressed as they were in a great variety of apparel, some with hunting shirts, some with butternut jackets, and others in more fantastic costumes. Many of the men had rifles or other arms, but most of them drilled with sticks and cornstalks in place of firelocks."

MEXICAN WAR, 1846-48.—Never a popular conflict, the Ohio records, after the sending out of the first troops, are singularly silent as to the Mexican War of 1846-48. During it Tozzer and Lakeman built army wagons here for the Government service. At one time a







BRIG. GEN, JOHN MCMAKIN

company of cavalry encamped at the old Mill Creek House, and Christopher Keller, taken sick in the army of invasion, returned to Cumminsville in 1848 to engage in the bakery business and build the Farmers Hotel (Keller House). General John McMakin, who served as brigadier general of the First Brigade of the Ohio Militia for twenty years, and a legislator during the war period, was active in recruiting and drilling soldiers for service in this war.

War of the Rebellion, 1861-65.—It was in the great Civil War of the Rebellion, however, that Cumminsville responded patriotically and generously. Considering her population, her quota was large and often included all the male members of a family. The old, the middleaged, and especially the youth, full of the promise of life and dreaming dreams of greatness—all offered themselves upon the altar of their

country's honor. Miss Eleanor Adams, editor of "The Story of the Fourth Regiment," has so aptly described and beautifully immortalized the youthful patriot that we quote her words in full:

"The typical soldiers of our Civil War were youths, who, when their country needed them, laid aside the yardstick, left the clerk's stool in the dingy office, or exchanged work on the farm for the work of marching, foraging, fighting. The lad who a short time before was busied with the acute angles of a geometry proposition, concentrated his attention on the cleaning, loading, and firing of a gun at any and all angles. The boy who a year before was dog-earing his schoolbooks or poring over a Latin exercise, spent his evenings writing letters or in his diary, with a box and a candle stump for equipment.

"At first the novelty of camp life, of bright uniforms, of military drill, excited him to dreams of future greatness; he knew that the attention of the whole world was focused on him personally; he heard much of a soldier's duty, and of praise for his progress in military tactics from the general orders of his commanding officer. So he swaggered a bit—was eager for dress parade, and intensely interested in the impression his regiment made.

"Gradually he evolved into the seasoned soldier, and as the work grew more exhausting, dangerous, and life grew grimmer, he found himself too close to and too vitally concerned with the big issues to comment much on them. It was not his business to talk, but to work, and where history gives us glowing and stirring narratives of great battles, the common soldier has left a few laconic lines in his diary, and tells of the trivial things in his letters home. After the lapse of years these few lines galvanize his memory—he lives over again stirring events, has time now to feel, where in the stress of battle he must conserve all his energies for action. He recalls now that he was just a strong young fellow, with youth's appetite for food, pleasure and adventure, often homesick for the comforts and companionship of his little home town, but willing to endure his new life because he was a good American citizen, born with a sense of liberty, equality, and justice; willing to fight for their maintenance.

"It was the enthusiasm and endurance of the American boy from seventeen to twenty-two years of age which really sustained the Union."

Such were the yonths, with those of other sections of the state, who responded to the call of General John C. Fremont in the summer of 1861, and were organized within the present bounds of Cumminsville by Colonel John Kennett as the Fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. Their camping and drilling ground was on the west side of Cumminsville, on the bluff above the creek, long afterwards a vegetable garden and now intersected by Runnemede Avenne. This was Camp Gurley, named in honor of the Hon. John A. Gurley, one of

the members of Congress from Cincinnati. Company E, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, was organized by Capt. George A. Gotwald, a prominent physician of Cumminsville.

Another company, in which were many of the Cumminsville boys, with those from Clifton and Carthage, was the "Valley Guards," recruited by Capt. Flamen Ball Jr., of Clifton, with Ferd Cook as second lieutenant. Not being needed for the first call, the quota being full, it was transferred to Company E, Second Kentucky Infantry, and Kentucky reaped the honors justly belonging to Ohio for the splendid service of these men.

For the following list of those from Cumminsville who entered the service, I am indebted to John F. Myers, himself one of the number:

Israel Ludlow, 6th O. V. I.; Benj. C. Ludlow, aide to Gen. Butler, Army of the James; James Thomson, Co. E, 4th O. V. Cav.; Alex. L. Thomson, Co. E, 4th O. V. Cav.; Wm. N. Thomson, Co. D, 4th O. V. Cav.; John Thomson, 4th Batallion, O. V. Cav.; John F. Myers, Co. E, 4th O. V. Cav.; Jacob E. Wentzel, Co. E, 4th O. V. Cav.; Wm. Douthwait, Co. D. 4th O. V. Cav.; Erhard Blum, Co. E, 4th O. V. Cav.; Anton Smaltz, Co. E, 4th O. V. Cav.; Fred Hertzberger, Co. E, 4th O. V. Cav.; Jarvis Blum, 2d Ky. Reg. Inf.; Wm. H. Johnson, 39th Ohio Inf.; Josiah S. Lingo, 39th Ohio Inf.; Joseph Strickland, 39th Ohio Inf.; Alonzo Myers, 5th Ohio Inf.; Wm. Anderson, 5th Ohio Inf.; Henry R. Hayward, 5th Ohio Inf.; Henry Rudolph, 5th Ohio Inf., drummer; Joseph Rudolph, 5th Ohio Inf.; John Quinn, 6th Ohio Inf.; Alonzo Burgovne, 6th Ohio Inf.; John M. Carson, 75th Ohio Inf.; Chas W. Whiteley, 5th Ohio Cav.; Gasler Rudolph, 5th Ohio Inf.; Charles H. Wentzel, 181st O. V. I.; Edward N. Clopper, 83d Ohio Inf.; Samuel Caldwell, 4th Ohio Cav.; Edgar Tozzer, 4th Ohio Cav.

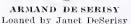
Among those who gave up their lives in the Civil War were Alonzo Myers (killed), William Anderson (killed), and Edgar Tozzer (illness).

John Wentzel was the hero of three wars—the Napoleonic campaign, the Seminole, and the Mexican War—and at an advanced age wanted to engage in the Civil War. His son, Charles H. Wentzel, became a drummer at eleven years of age:

Floods.—The great flood of 1832 extended from beyond Mill Creek Bridge to Hamel Town, an almost unbroken sheet of water, and came up Hamilton Pike as far as Jacob Hoffner's stone steps. The high water mark was 62 feet 11 inches. In 1847 the high water mark reached 62 feet and 3 inches, washing the stone step at the doorway of Knowlton's stone store, then under construction.

Incorporation and Annexation.—Up to the close of the Civil War Cumminsville had been a postoffice village in Millereek Township. On November 29, 1865, the village was incorporated and granted a village government, consisting of a mayor, five councilmen and one policeman or marshal. The first mayor was Armand DeSerisy, who served until 1869. Joseph F. Lakeman was mayor from 1869 to 1871, and Gabriel Dirr in 1872.







JOSEPH F. LAKEMAN Loaned by H. W. Felter



GABRIEL DIRR

Previous to 1869 the city of Cincinnati was confined to a restricted area of seven square miles, peopled by approximately 200,000 persons, and was one of the most densely populated cities in the Union. The growth of the city now became rapid, and large outlying territory was brought in by various methods of annexation. In 1870 Mayor Torrance argued in favor of organizing the county of Hamilton into a single municipality—the city of Cincinnati. Together with other suburbs, the village of Cumminsville came up for annexation at the election of April 16, 1869. The vote of all the suburbs together was close—1.125 against 1.082. The matter went into the courts, "which declared the enabling act unconstitutional as being a special act conferring corporate powers." The next attempt was more successful, for by virtue of an ordinance of September 6. 1872, and a popular vote of the two municipalities in October of that year, and the acceptance of the conditions of annexation, on March 12, 1873, Cumminsville eeased to be a corporate village and became the twenty-fifth ward of the city of Cincinnati. Cumminsville, at the time of annexation, embraced an area of two and three-eighths square miles, and had a population of about 4,400.

The Doctors.—The doctors who toiled through the day and the darksome nights to alleviate the ills of the villagers, and who had to do their work under primitive conditions, deserve a passing mention. Probably the first was Dr. Richard Allison, who came out from Fort Washington to attend the Ludlow family. Dr. Allison attained the highest rank in the army medical service, corresponding to the present position of Surgeon General of the Army of the United States. He was also probably the first resident physician of Cincinnati. Though he never resided here in life, his remains now rest in Wesleyan Cemetery, where so many of Cumminsville's dead "sleep the sleep that knows no earthly awakening." Dr. William Mount and his son-in-law, Dr. J. Q. Oliver, were conspicuous physicians in their day. Dr. Mount, who enjoyed more than village prominence, was one of the founders of the Cincinnati Hospital, lived here many years, built the Mount residence in 1834, and died as the result of an accident. His reputation as a physician still lingers, and he was regarded as a leader in his profession. Other names remembered are those of Drs. James Richardson, Simeon F. Randolph, L. L. Lefevre, Louis Mente, Isaac Miller, George A. Gotwald, A. Smedley, D. W. Smedley, Conrad Soellheim, O. W. Lounsbury, Daniel Badgely (who practiced but one year, though a life-long resident of a somewhat hermit type), —— Laufer, and Frank H. Rowe, the oldest physician now residing here and still in practice. Dr. Rowe served St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum for 41 years, only recently and reluctantly laying down the burden.

Cemeteries—Badgely Burying Ground.—Upon the crest of the hill west of the present Virginia Avenue and north of Washburn was the old Badgely graveyard—one acre in extent. The Badgely settlement was once quite a community, and centered along Badgely Road (now Kirby) and Badgely Run, where the Badgely log cabin was built about 1795. In this early burying ground were laid many of the old families, and during the cholera invasions was largely utilized for interment. Many bodies buried here were subsequently removed to Wesleyan Cemetery by John S. Baldwin, who acquired the Badgely acre as pay for his services.

QUAKER BURYING GROUND.—To the west of Garfield School was an old Quaker burying ground, from which bodies buried for over a half century were removed in 1904 and reinterred in Spring Grove Cemetery. The object of removal was the splendid underlying bed of sand that has since entered into the construction of many buildings and walks of Cumminsville and vicinity.

Wesleyan Cemetery.—In 1842 it was realized that the old Catherine (now Court) Street Cemetery in the rear of Wesley Chapel had become too small for the burial demands of the Methodists of the city.

A beautiful tract of ground in Mill Creek Township of twenty-five acres extent, on the east bank of the West Fork of Mill Creek, was purchased and opened in 1843. A preacher's lot was set apart and enclosed, and a chapel and sexton's house provided. Bodies were removed from the old city burying plot and reinterred here. Many of the ministers and laymen of the Methodist Church rest here from their labors, and up to 1879 there had been about 25,000 interments. In this ground lie the mortal remains of many of our soldiers, and among the most distinguished may be mentioned those of Dr. Richard Allison, the first resident physician of Cincinnati and ranking medical officer of the Legion, equivalent now to the office of the Surgeon General of the United States Army. Another distinguished physician sleeping here is Dr. Thomas Vaughn Morrow, founder of the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati. In 1857 John S. Baldwin came out from the old Catherine Street grounds and made of this cemetery a model of neatness and beauty, greatly in contrast to the indifferently kept grounds in our midst today.

Census and Statistics.—The statistician will find comfort, enlightenment, and entertainment in the following "Report of the Cumminsville Census" in 1870:

"The following is the population of Cumminsville, according to the census taken by Julius Rupp, under authority of Council, and which was finished yesterday. The different nationalities are classified as follows: American, 1,024; German, 2,058; Irish, 709; English, 83; colored, 66; French, 11; Scotch, 9; Welsh, 7; unclassified, 292. Total, 4,264. The enumeration of children in the village between the ages of five and twenty-one was also taken at the same time, by the same gentleman, and the following report is made: White youth—Males, 734; females, 806. Colored—Males, 8; females, 7. Grand total, 1,555. Enumeration last year, 1,486. Increase, 69.

"The report of the Board of Education of the graded schools of Cumminsville, District No. 18, Millereek township, for the school year ending August 31, 1870, shows:

"RECEIPTS.

"Balance on hand September 1, 1869, \$947.17; State tax, \$1,993.28; irreducible school funds, \$40.95; township tax for school and school house purposes, \$8,246.39; fines, licenses, tuition of non-resident pupils, &c., \$1,353.49. Total, \$12,581.28.

"EXPENDITURES.

"Whole amount paid teachers in primary schools, \$5,561.65; amount paid for supervision, exclusive of teaching services, \$1,300; amount paid for sites and buildings, \$1,436.24; amount paid for

fuel and other contingent expenses, \$4,284.99. Total expenditures, \$12,582.88. Balance overpaid September 1st, \$1.60.

"SCHOOL HOUSES, TEACHERS, ETC.

"Total value of school property, including grounds, school houses, furniture, apparatus, &c., \$16,000; number of school rooms, 9; number of teachers necessary to supply the schools, 13—four gentlemen and nine ladies; average wages of teacher per month—gentlemen, \$108, ladies, \$39; average number of weeks the schools were in session, 42; salary of M. S. Turrill, principal, \$1,300.

"ENROLLMENT, ATTENDANCE, ETC.

"Number of different pupils enrolled within the year, 559; average weekly enrollment, 421; average daily attendance, 390. Number of pupils in each branch of study: Alphabet, 183; Reading, 480; Spelling, 580; Penmanship, 405; Mental Arithmetic, 580; Written Arithmetic, 97; Geography, 243; English Grammar, 405; Composition, 405; Drawing, 580; Vocal Music, 580; Map Drawing, 242; Oral Lessons, 183; U. S. History, 40; German, 277; Elocution, 149; Algebra, 12; Object Lessons, 580. No colored schools.

"PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

"German.—Number of schools, 2; teachers employed, 3; pupils enrolled, 187; weeks in school session, 44.

"One private school.—Teachers, 3; enrollment, 106; weeks in school session, 44.

"Orphan Asylum School.—Teachers, 4; enrollment, 271; weeks in school session, 52.

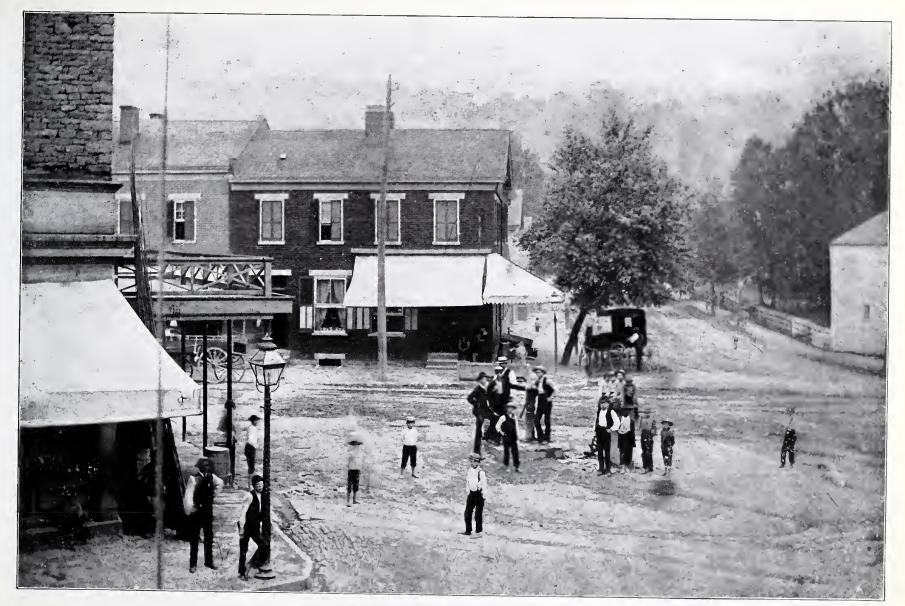
"Total enrollment in the four schools, 564. Total number of pupils in all the schools of Cumminsville, 1,223."

Land Valuation of Cumminsville in 1870.—Under the revaluation of real estate made in July, 1870, the following were some of the principal land holders in Cumminsville:

T. Kirby\$112,370	Eliza J. Langdon\$23,900
Jacob Hoffner	Caleb & R. A. Dodsworth 23,860
Fred. and Margaret Parker, 67,700	W. R. Williamson 22,800
Janet Thomson 49,250	Margaret Gywnne 22,000
R. B. Bowler's est 47,100	Charlotte L. Jones 20,400
E. Knowlton 43,070	Kate L. Whiteman 17,000
Spring Grove Cemetery 42,000	Adam Stifel 16,400
L. Laboyteaux 34,200	James Richardson 16,000
Hopple & Co 33,800	Caroline and Mary A. Clop-
John H. Smith 27,910	per, and J. C. Clopper's
Joshua H. Bates (trustee), 25,330	est
` ' ' '	'

FREE LIST, CUMMINSVILLE REAL ESTATE VALUATION.

Lands, e	etc. Buildings.	Total.
Wesleyan Cemetery\$50,00	\$2,000	\$52,000
Orphan Asylum	20,000	40,000
German Catholic Church 2,00	15,000	17,000
First Street Public School 3,00	9,000	12,000
Disciples' Church	6,000	8,200
Hanfield Street School 1,60	6,000	7,600
German Lutheran Church 1,60	6,000	7,600
American Catholic Church 2,50	5,000	7,500
Presbyterian Church 2,50	0 4,000	6,500
German Catholic School 1,40	3,000	4,400
Society of Friends (German) 3,00		3,000
Methodist Church	600	1,600
Total\$90,80	\$76,600	\$167,400



KNOWLTON'S CORNER—"THE TOWN PUMP"

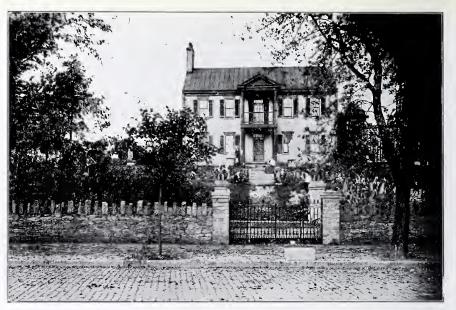
The Water Supply.—The early water supply of Cumminsville eame necessarily from streams and springs, and later from wells. The ground in many places was marshy, as around "Knowlton's Corner" and through the "Presbyterian Flats," and in the neighborhood of "Kirby's Pond" springs were abundant and ever flowing. The water was remarkable for its sweetness and coolness, and nearly every pioneer home had an adjacent spring. Some of these natural founts became almost shrines to the inhabitants, and great was the sorrow and consternation when sewering the town ruined the veins that gave "the thirsty to drink." Two large springs on the Ludlow place were the resort of the Indian, both in peace and in war. At the old log sehool was another great and abundant spring, while near the Christian Church flowed into a gravelly bowl a supply of native water that was long used as a baptismal font; and travelers on the C. H. & D. R. R. were accustomed to alight from the trains and walk up the tracks to this fount and partake freely of its eheer before going to their homes.

We of today, who have but to turn the faueet or press the pedal of the sanitary fountain, can best appreciate the village well at Knowlton's Corner by reading Hawthorne's "Town Pump." The innocent spring at the "Tayern of the Golden Lamb" played an unconscious



THE BADGELY LOG CABIN

Photo by Slocum.



"THE HOFFNER HOUSE"

Photo by Paul Mueller.

part in the expansion of Cumminsville. These many springs and wells constituted the water supply of our locality until 1878, when the city of Cincinnati extended its pipes, by laying a twenty-inch main from Division Street over Mill Creek, at Colerain Avenue.

Landmarks.—The Ludlow House.—The first home in this locality was that of Israel Ludlow, built at Ludlow Station about 1795. Its interesting history has been recorded in the preceding paper.

The Badgely Log Cabin.—A log cabin—the pioneer home of the Badgelys—which stood at the corner of Otte and Anthony Streets, was built about 1795 by Robert Badgely. It was demolished in 1911 to make room for a sewer. This was long said to be the oldest standing wooden house in Hamilton County. The writer has in his possession one of the twin stones used as a hand mill by the Badgelys to grind corn for themselves and their neighbors. The second stone had been broken up for road ballast by an enterprising Teuton.

HUTCHINSON'S TAVERN (HOFFNER HOME) was the second house of importance in the embryo settlement, having been built about 1811. It was a famous hostelry in its time for the accommodation of travelers "two hours out of Cincinnati." Upon the corner of the lot a post twenty-five feet high displayed a large sign bearing the legend "Hotel



TOLL GATE ON SPRING GROVE AVENUE AT MAD ANTHONY STREET (Blue Goose in the Distance)

of the Golden Lamb." Like so many places in early Cumminsville, it had an ever surging stream of water flowing along the road, which was caught in a huge trough for the refreshment of teams. Being on the shortest highway to Hamilton—St. Clair's Trace—this old roadhouse was largely patronized, and was justly famous for its bar and dining-room, in which were dispensed such choice liquors and substantial food as gave to it the dignity of a first-class inn. In the first year of the War of 1812-14, the Ohio Militia were quartered at Hutchinson's Tayern.

After the Hutchinson-Cummins litigation, Jacob Hoffner, who had been an interested listener at the trial, purchased, in 1834, the Hutchinson Tavern and a portion of the farm attached to it. He remodeled the old inn, making of it a dwelling, which he occupied in 1836, and lived in until his death in 1894. The grounds about this home, well remembered a generation ago, were laid out by the celebrated traveler and philanthropist as one of the finest specimens of landscape gardening in the Middle West. Being a great traveler and collector, the owner bedecked the grounds with classic statuary representing the seasons, and the capacious green houses, in which rare exotics grew, were surmounted by the busts of his favorite statesmen and scientists. The

iron and stone gateways were of remarkable beauty and adorned with massive lions and eagles, the former now mounting guard at the portals of the Cincinnati University, and the eagles keeping vigil in Eden Park. In front of the house was a small pool circled by a curiously wrought stone setting, and into it flowed the waters of the historic spring that was the innocent cause of division of land and the expansion of Cumminsville. It was the intention of Mr. Hoffner to donate this garden to the city for a park, but certain municipal regulations prevented this being done in the manner in which the donor wished to transfer it. After Mr. Hoffner's death the place was dismantled and put up for sale as building sites.

The Blue Goose.—In opposition to the "Hotel of the Golden Lamb" arose, about 1825, the celebrated "Blue Goose Tavern." A legal agreement between Hutchinson and Cummins conserving the business interests of the former for ten years having expired, the latter sold the northeast corner of the tannery triangle to two brothers, who erected thereon a plain building which was rented for a lunch room and rooming place for the laborers working upon the canal, then being dug under the supervision of Ephraim Knowlton. It became notorious for its carousals, and for many years bore an unsavory reputation. This place finally attained the dignity of a tavern and became known



THE MILL CREEK HOUSE Loaned by Chas. Nicholas

far and near as the Blue Goose. Among those who kept it, and kept it respectable, was John Wentzel, the hero of many wars.

A remarkable character was John Wentzel, "The boy of Mayenne," who died in September of 1885 at the advanced age of 91 years. He was a native of Benzheim, Germany. At 16 years of age he fought with his father under Napoleon I. at the battle of Leipzig; was in the imperial march upon the Czar's capital, where he witnessed the burning of the Kremlin, and participated in its disastrous retreat of the Grand Army from Moscow; and finally fought at Waterloo. Coming to America he fought in the 14th Infantry under Jackson in the Seminole or Florida War, in which, while bearing dispatches from Jackson to Taylor, he was wounded, while two of his companions were shot dead from their horses. He next served in the

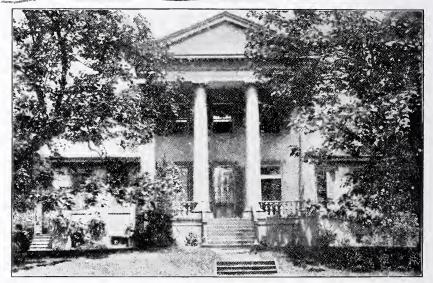


JOHN WENTZEL

2d Dragoons under Scott and Taylor in the Mexican War as a sergeant, and was wounded at Cerro Gordo; and fought at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palmo, Pueblo, Cherubusco, Molina del Rey; and entered the Halls of Montezuma in Mexico City. At the outbreak of the Civil War it was with difficulty that he could be kept by his wife from enlisting, though he was then sixty-seven years of age. He did, however, head the "Home Guards" that went to meet Morgan, the Confederate raider. In 1850 Wentzel went to the gold fields of California, where he was meeting with great success as a gold digger when a bank caving in injured him so that he returned to the East in 1856. This remarkable record is worthy of preservation in the annals of Cumminsville, where he lived so many years. By trade Mr. Wentzel was a piano maker. His son, Charles H. Wentzel, was a drummer boy in the Civil War.

MILL CREEK HOUSE.—By all odds the most conspicuous hostelry within the memory of the living was the old Mill Creek House, built about 1834 by Ephraim Knowlton. In its palmiest days it was the

most noted roadhouse to the north of Cincinnati and in time became the most notorious. Originally a well conducted and respectable inn. through visitations of horsemen and others of sporting proclivities, it gradually acquired an unenviable reputation and was largely shunned by the careful and self-respecting citizen. When kept by Mr. Knowlton in 1844, and by a Mr. Harrison and a Mr. Kriegman, it was patronized by the best of people. In 1840, when General Harrison was elected to the Presidency, Mill Creek House was the "polls" of Mill Creek Township, which then embraced about one-fifth of Hamilton County. Some time in the 40's it was kept by a Frenchman whose name is not remembered. For some reason or another his place was mobbed and he hastily took "French leave" for parts unknown. A company of cavalry for service in the Mexican War coming along found it vacant, and, occupying it, made themselves at home in it for several days. Among those in later years who kept this house as a respectable place to which families might resort were Thomas and William Stevens, the former subsequently becoming mayor of Cincinnati. Mill Creek House. conspicuous in its peculiar architecture, stood in the track of and to the north of the present Burgoyne Street, and to the west of Hamilton Pike. It was long a conspicuous and lonely landmark, and was gradually demolished and finally razed in 1901. On a plat of the first subdivision of Cumminsville, including for sale the famous old building. is a small copperplate engraving of the old hostelry,



"WILLOWBURN"

Photo by H. W. Felter, M. D.

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WILLOWBURN.—The Thomson Homestead, suggestive of a Greek temple, is a landmark which has survived the encroachments and ravages of time. It stands to the rear of the Presbyterian Church, and is now the home of Dr. John M. Adams. Here the family of John Thomson lived and acquired wealth and became influential citizens. The Hellenic columned facade lent to this home, set in large grounds, a classic aspect, and a willow-bordered stream gave to it the name "Willowburn," and to the street beside it "Brookside."

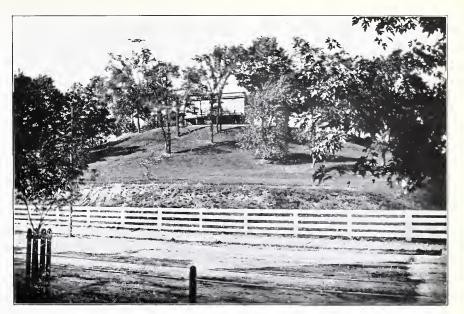
THE FERGUS-LANGLANDS HOME.—An early landmark, still standing, is the Fergus-Langlands Homestead, built by Alexander Langlands in 1822. It crowns the slope at the corner of Blue Rock and Fergus Streets, and is typically colonial in style. It is sometimes known as the old Knowlton Home, Ephraim Knowlton having owned it and lived there for a time.

Mount's Mansion.—The Mount Homestead, built by Dr. William Mount in 1834, still stands to the south of the C. H. & D. R. R., and cast of Fergus Street. In its day it was regarded as a mansion, and beautiful grounds sloped from the hill it adorned down to the old Hamilton Road. Here the pioneer physician had his home and office.

THE KIRBY HOMESTEAD.—Less ancient than some of the other landmarks is the "Kirby Homestead" on the present Banning Hill.



THE FERGUS-LANGLANDS HOME Photo by H. W. Felter



THE KIRBY HOMESTEAD

Photo by H. W. Felter

It is a large brick structure of imposing but severe style, being a hollow square enclosing a court. Beautifully situated, it overlooks Chase Avenue between Pitts Avenue and Gordon Street, and from this high knoll may be had a splendid panoramic view of the most of Cumminsville. It was built about 1843 by Timothy Kirby, agent for the United States Bank, as his residence, and has for many years been the home of the family of General Henry B. Banning—a citizen and soldier of prominence, lawyer and Congressman.

Genesee House.—The Genesee House, once a boarding house, and in earlier days the residence of Marmaduke Dodsworth, pioneer distiller, who came to Cumminsville in 1842, was a handsome structure of hospitable type—hall in the center, flanked by parlors and living rooms—a mansion in its time. It was built by Ephraim Knowlton for his residence, and later, with the grounds, sold to Dodsworth for \$20,000. Ephraim Bates and Richard Hopple, both men of prominence, respectively owned it at one time. It was recently demolished to make room for the "Liberty" Theatre.

Parker Homestead.—To the west of Hamilton Pike, and occupying a ground of vantage, is the Frederick Parker Homestead, a good type of the olden time home, with mansard roof. In it is a long salon-parlor and double fire places—features seldom seen today, but

which were deemed absolute necessities to proper hospitality and social life in years agone.

Knowlton's Stone Store.—To the present and past generations perhaps the Knowlton Stone House at Knowlton's Corner is the best known landmark in Cumminsville. It was built in 1847-48 by Ephraim Knowlton, who kept there a grocery and general store, selling staple groceries, boots and shoes, agricultural implements, and other commodities which made up the typical village store. The freestone step at the entrance to the store marks the flood line of 1847. In front of the store stood the old wooden village pump, drawing from a depth of thirty-five feet cold, sweet and clear water, supplying the thirsty



"KNOWLTON'S STONE STORE" Photo by H. W. Felter

traveler, while his stock drank the captive waters from the trough hewn from a huge log of wood. This well was in use up to 1889. The old stone house and store, once ancient in design, and linking the past and the present of Cumminsville, and around which centered the business activities and (in Knowlton's Hall, on the third floor) the social, educational, and religious functions of the early days, still stands, a monument of endurance, but sadly altered from its picturesque architectural aspect of village days by the endeavor to give its front a freestone appearance. Flanking the two sides of the triangle behind the store frame structures were built at a later period, and

have long served for commercial purposes. Knowlton's Corner has been facetiously called "Cumminsville's Fountain Square."

The area near Mill Creek in proximity to McHenry's Ford seems to have been a favorite locality for roadhouses. Where Reichrath's Park is now, such a place of good repute was kept by a Mr. Rūdolph, an old man who had been a drummer in Wayne's Army. Four of his sons became soldiers, one in the regular army, and another, Henry, imbued with the martial and musical spirit of his father, became a drummer boy of the 5th Ohio in the Civil War. Later the place was kept by Isaac Bates, and still later was acquired by Frank Reichrath, who began its occupation in the middle 60's, establishing a park known as the "Eagle Garden," a large eagle with wide spread wings surmounting the entrance to the park and announcing the locality to the traveling public. The present Reichrath's place is the old house greatly remodeled.

The second tavern between Mill Creek and the Mill Creek House was built by Louis Beyring and subsequently operated by Henry Dickmeier as the "NATIONAL HOTEL." This building, somewhat changed, is still standing at No. 3710 Spring Grove Avenue.

Another small frame tavern, standing directly in the path of the turnpike at Spring Grove and Colerain Avenues, bore the inviting title of the "OLD HOUSE AT HOME." It was kept by William Scobel and for a time by "Tom" Gill, who, weary of life, one day drowned his troubles in the waters of the canal. It was torn down when Spring Grove Avenue was made.

THE "KELLER HOUSE" OR "FARMERS HOTEL" was built by Christopher Keller in 1859, and still stands at the northeast corner of Colerain Avenue and Hoffner Street. The "Dormann House." another old hotel, still flourishes at Spring Grove Avenue and Dorman Street. "Dodsworth's Hall," now the meeting place of the Odd Fellows. Chase Council, and the Business Men's Club, was established about 1851, and has figured largely in the social, religious and fraternal life of the community. A roadhouse famous as a place of entertainment and as a stopping place where the rival stages of Andrew Hamel and Samuel Miller met and crossed their courses, was at Colerain Avenue and Jo Williams Street. It was known as the Exchange Hotel or McMakin's Tavern, was kept by James McMakin, and was subsequently destroyed by fire. Opposite Wesleyan Cemetery was a roadhouse, "The Old Magnolia," kept by a man named Hogan. Most of the larger hotels had a spacious hall for entertainments and meetings, and many functions, important and otherwise, were held in the ballrooms of these pioneer taverns.

On Gulow Street (No. 4024) is an old residence nearly a hundred years old, which shows the smaller type of house that served the pioneers as homes in this locality.

At the northwest corner of Fergus and Knowlton Streets still remains the little cottage in which tradition places the prayer meeting giving origin to the Presbyterian Church in Cumminsville.

Some Notable Men.—David Cummins, the tauner, after leaving Cumminsville, became a Judge of the Common Pleas Court at Madison, Indiana, with a reputation of learning and legal ability. He lived to a ripe old age. Dr. Drake assigned to him the distinction of having been the first child born in Cincinnati. This honor has also been claimed for others. Mr. Cummins came to Mill Creek Station in 1817, sold the ground for the erection of the Blue Goose Tavern, and inaugurated and conducted the first industry in this locality—the tanning of leather. After a disastrous law-suit with Ezekiel Hutchinson he disposed of the salvage of his property to his friend, Ephraim Knowlton, who, as has been noted, named the village, in his honor—Cumminsville.



EPHRAIM KNOWLTON
Loaned by Sidney Knowlton.

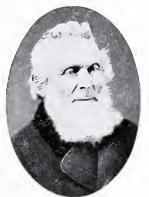


DR. WM. MOUNT Loaned by H. W. Felter, M. D.

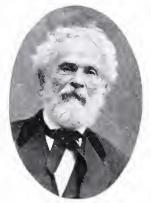
EPHRAIM KNOWLTON was born in Connecticut June 1,1803. He came to Cincinnati by way of the Ohio River, floating down upon a raft. With his brother Sidney he engaged in pork-packing at Carthage, and shortly afterward (1825) came to Mill Creek Station to dig a portion of the Miami Canal. He completed the mile of waterway from Cumminsville northward in 1827. Mr. Knowlton was a man of great versatility and accomplished much in a general way toward the upbuilding of Cumminsville. Here he built his pioneer home and store at the junction of St. Clair and Wayne's Traces. He had few neighbors, and from his home he could look abroad at night and count but five lights, and those Furned from tallow-dips. Having purchased seventy-odd acres of

ground he cleared a large portion of it of most of its forest growth. He was the first to make a plat of the place which he named Cummins-ville, in memory of David Cummins, from whom he had purchased about eight acres of ground. He kept the first general store here, built a pork-packing house in 1834 (afterwards used as a pottery and grist mill), constructed the Mill Creek House about 1834, and Knowlton's Stone Store in 1847, his first home on that plot having been destroyed by fire. Besides, he was the first village postmaster, being appointed in 1838. During his busy life he is said to have "shingled over about ten acres of Cumminsville in the construction of homes and places of business." He died February 1, 1888, full of years and honor in the land to which he had come as a young man, and which he had helped so largely to develop. Beside his own family, Mr. and Mrs. Knowlton raised eleven children not their own.

Dr. William Mount, born in Armstrong County, Penn., came to Cincinnatí in 1812. He was a student apprentice in 1817-18 and took



JACOB HOFFNER
Loaned by M. S. Turrill.



TIMOTHY KIRBY
From Cincinnati, Past and Present.

one course of instruction in the famous Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky. In 1826 he graduated from the Ohio Medical College. Beginning practice at Newtown, and afterwards in Dayton, he soon came to Cumminsville, where he became famous as the pioneer physician. For several years he had charge of the Hamilton County Lunatic Asylum in Lick Run, was a trustee of the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College, and a director of the Commercial Hospital (now Cincinnati Hospital). Dr. Mount was a man of exceptional ability and had great love for his chosen profession. He counted among his close friends Drs. Daniel Drake of Cincinnati and Samuel D. Gross of Philadelphia, the greatest surgeon of his day. It was on one of his

periodical visits east to study in the hospitals and clinics the new things in medicine, and while a guest of Dr. Gross, in 1866, that he was injured by a street vehicle, resulting in his death. Dr. Mount had more than a local reputation for skill and learning, and was regarded by Dr. Gross as a most remarkable man and physician.

Jacob Hoffner, born August 4, 1799, in Mercersburg, Penn., came to Cincinnati in October of 1805, crossing the Alleghenies by wagon—a six-week's trip. With his parents he passed over McHenry's Ford in 1805 on his way to Mt. Pleasant, where the parents remained. Young Hoffner then went back to the growing town and engaged in

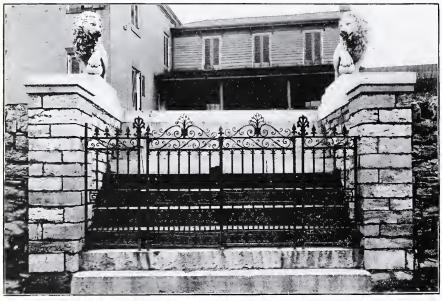


Photo by H. W. Felter, M. D. HAMILTON AVENUE GATES OF HOFFNER GROUNDS

the bakery business (1819 to 1830), one of his early occupations being to supply the gardeners and farmers who went to town with produce with fresh rolls and coffee. When the Hutchinson-Cummins embroglio was in the courts he frequently attended the sessions as an interested listener, this leading him finally to purchase nearly 50 acres of the Hutchinson farm and convert the Tavern of the Golden Lamb into a residence—long famous as the "Hoffner Home." This was in 1834 and he occupied the house in 1836. Having gained a competence he retired from business. In time he beautified about six acres of the

ground around his house, making one of the finest landscape gardens of the country. Statuary adorned the walks, the greenhouses were rich in rare exotics, and a picturesque rock-girt pool in front of the house received the waters of the famous historic spring. The gateways, with their sculptured lions and eagles, were attractive features, and gave to the grounds the appearance of a public park. Mr. Hoffner traveled widely and was a great collector of plants, curios, and works of art. As a leading citizen he was one of the committee to personally receive LaFayette, whose historic visit to Cincinnati in 1824 was the great event of that year. This, to him, was a memory of the greatest satisfaction. Generous to a fault, Mr. Hoffner's philanthropic deeds and benefactions were large—the extensive grounds for the Orphan Asylum, the site for Hoffner Lodge, and the donation of the bell for the Presbyterian Church (though he himself never attended church), are but suggestions of his benevolences. Jacob Hoffner passed from earth April 8, 1894, and the whole community mourned his passing.

Timothy Kirby, born at Middletown, Conn., November 7, 1797. came to Cincinnati in the early 20's, and becoming agent for the United States Bank came into possession of a large tract of land—a portion of the Hutchinson farm—through the failure of Hutchinson to repay the bank a loan of about \$9,000. Of this farm Mr. Hoffner had purchased forty-seven acres of the choicest part, including the tavern. Mr. Kirby accepted a deed for the balance as payment for his services in settling the affair. This splendid investment grew great in value as the years passed. In 1843 Mr. Kirby built the brick house which crowns the beautifull knoll, then sloping down to the pond, now facing Chase Avenue, west of Pitts. In his youth Timothy Kirby learned the art of making broadcloth. He became a teacher, then a lawyer, and finally agent for the bank. He was a man of great business sagacity. had a keen knowledge of law, and a love for scientific studies. Some of his contributions appeared in Silliman's Journal, at one time the leading scientific periodical of the day. He was especially a deep student of geology, and once drilled a well over 600 feet deep purely for the satisfaction of a scientific study of the Cincinnati geologic formation. The value of this venture has been tardily recognized by scientists. At various levels gas was struck, and for a short time a column of gas giving a flame forty feet high illumined the fields round about. This well was located about 125 feet north of Hanfield and sixty feet west of Gordon Streets. An attempt was made by another in the 80's to develop this gas supply, but the venture failed. This will recall a similar "gas boom" that aroused Cumminsville in the 80's when a gas well was struck upon the Hoffner property. A company was formed, money invested by a great number of citizens. but the supply of gas gave out and nothing was realized by the speculation. In 1872 Mr. Kirby generously donated the site on Kirby

Way and a large eash contribution for the building of St. Philip's Episcopal Church, and the first Kirby Road School was built upon ground acquired from him. He was a pioneer and prominent man of affairs in Cumminsville very early, lived here the greater part of his life, and died January 10, 1876.



Photo by H. W. Felter, M. D LOCATION OF KIRBY'S POND, CHASE STREET AND PITTS AVENUE,

Joseph F. Lakeman, at the time of his death the oldest resident of Cumminsville, was born at Ipswich, Mass., September 19, 1813, and came to Cumminsville in 1837. For three-quarters of a century he was identified with the business, civic, and social life of the community. A wagon maker by trade he was established in that business here as early as 1846, for, in partnership with William Tozzer, he made wagons for Government use in the first year of the Mexican War. Later he embarked in the coal business. Mr. Lakeman served as village trustee and clerk, was postmaster for fifteen years, president of the village Board of Education for eighteen years, and mayor of Cumminsville from 1869 to 1871. He was also a director of the County Infirmary. His long public service, his sympathy for and kindness to the poor, and his sterling worth as a citizen, entitle him to grateful remembrance. He died full of years and honors March 11, 1900, aged eighty-seven years.

CALEB F. Lingo, born in Worcester County, Maryland, March 23, 1806, came, with his parents, to Cincinnati in 1810. Their course was from Baltimore by boat, thence to Pittsburgh by team, and then down the Ohio by flatboat. At an early age he became a dry goods clerk in Cincinnati and bought his partner out in 1831. In 1839 he began the manufacture of doors, sashes, and blinds. In 1844, with his brother Josiah, he came to Cumminsville and purchased a saw-mill near by which they successfully operated for twelve years. In 1859 they established the planing mills at Lingo Street and Hamilton Pike, where they turned out doors, sash, and blinds until in the early 90's, when the mill was partly destroyed by fire. It was afterward dismantled to make way for a business block. Mr. Lingo was an exemplary citizen, an ardent supporter of the Methodist Church, and contributed largely to the development of Cumminsville. He died January 3, 1885.

MERWIN SHERMAN TURRILL, son of Dr. Herman Bassett Turrill, came to Cumminsville on December 1, 1851. He was born at Pleasant Ridge, Hamilton County, Ohio, February 8, 1831. In 1846 he entered Farmers College at College Hill, graduating in the class of 1851. He became a country school teacher—that class from which so many public and business men of prominence have sprung. In 1853 he was appointed principal of the Union Graded School of Cumminsville, and later, when other schools were added, he was made Superintendent. With but one or two minor changes, he remained in charge of the schools for nearly thirty-two years. Under the guidance of this master teacher and administrator the schools grew into excellent educational institutions, and hundreds of Cumminsville's citizens received their preparatory education, many to become an honor and credit to this early training. Two of Mr. Turrill's assistant principals and one teacher became educators of note, and have filled important positions in the educational department of our city—John C. Heywood, principal of the Sixteenth District School since 1888 and still in active service; Isaac H. Turrill, deceased, who was the first principal of Kirby Road School, and later principal of the School at Fulton; and Edward S. Peaslee, the present principal of Kirby School, who has been the head of that institution for many years. Mr. Turrill has been foremost in the educational, civic, social, and religious work of Cumminsville. He has traveled from California to Switzerland and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. For twelve years he accompanied teachers to conventions at Put-in-Bay, and for eighteen years made annual pilgrimages to Chautauqua. To his pleasurable and profitable habit of traveling, added to a naturally good constitution, Mr. Turrill attributes his excellent life-long health. He was one of the earliest to engage in the work of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circles, organizing and maintaining in Cumminsville the second one formed in this city. He has been census taker, assessor, notary public, and conveyancer; is active in Masonry and the work of the Presbyterian Church. This educator and citizen, still with us, has seen with open eyes the village grow from small beginnings until it has become a beautiful suburban accession to the great Queen City of



"CUMMINSVILLE FALLS"

Photo by Walter Webster.

the West. To him, more than to any other, is due the fact that so much of historie record has been preserved concerning our community.

Mr. Turrill was married Christmas eve, 1862, to Mary L. Lingo (died 1896). He is the only living charter member of Hoffner Lodge, F. and A. M.



WEST FORK OF MILL CREEK

Photo by Wm. Koss

HISTORY OF CUMMINSVILLE, 1873-1914

By William F. Ray

ANNEXATION OF CUMMINSVILLE.

On September 6, 1872, an ordinance providing for an election to vote on the question of annexing the village of Cumminsville to the city of Cincinnati was passed by the village council.

In October of the same year the electors of the two municipalities decided the question, and on March 12, 1873, the village of Cumminsville was accepted as part of the city of Cincinnati.

Mr. Albert Williamson was the first Alderman and Messrs. Morris H. Spillard and John C. Bruckmann were the first members of Council. Messrs. Chas. W. Whiteley and Oliver Brown were the first school trustees.

The village had become the Twenty-fifth Ward of the city of Cincinnati, and was destined to become a great factor in the municipal life of the city.

TRANSPORTATION.

Means of transportation are the main factors in the development of any region. Looking back towards the year 1876, one hundred years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence of the United States, we find the territory adjacent to Cincinnati, on the northwest, in a state of rebellion against the existing conditions.

An inhabitant of Cumminsville, if he were a daily visitor to the downtown section, had the privilege of riding at certain specified times on such trains as might stop at the old station on the C. H. & D. R. R. for about five cents per visit. He was thereby delivered at Fifth and Hoadley, or Sixth and Baymiller Streets, and allowed to ride further uptown for a cash deposit of five cents, or a four-cent ticket.

Similar accommodations could be had on the B. & O. R. R., then called the Marietta & Cincinnati, or the C. C. C. & I. Ry., each of which delivered its passengers in the old Plum Street Depot.

But the above privileges were not as cheap for the occasional

traveler, who had to pay fifteen cents.

However, there was little complaint about the steam railway accommodations. The main complaint was as to street cars. The Avenue Rail Co. operated a one-horse car line from Harrison Avenue to Spring Grove Cemetery, the terminal for Cumminsville being at Dorman Street, and the fare ten cents straight, or a ticket calling for fourteen rides for one dollar. These cars, running between two rows of silver poplar trees on each side of Spring Grove Avenue, made a journey pleasant, if not as cheap or as rapid as at present. Having reached Harrison Avenue the passenger was privileged to continue on the Cincinnati cars for a four-cent ticket.

Traveling accommodations were not well developed then, and in winter the railway cars were heated by coal stoves. The street cars were only heated in the summer, but the proprietors of the Avenue line supplied an abundance of straw into which the passengers would imbed their frosty feet during very, very cold weather. The writer remembers being on a car when a colored passenger brought in his own hot brick wrapped in rags which soon began to scorch. Although it was nearly zero weather, the few passengers preferred to retire to the platform.

There was no all-night car in those good old days, but the last car left Harrison Avenue at a quarter past midnight, and if he knew who had journeyed to the city, old Eli would delay the midnight special until the passengers arrived. The conductors on the old Avenue line were more popular than the proprietors, Bates and Hopple. Many remember Bill Hamel, Lou Strickland, Lee Stevenson, Elijah Turner, Alex and Sam Van Zandt, Wm. Anson, Lon Holman, Jack

DeSerisy, and Mat Fels. The latter drove the last horse car on the cemetery end in December, 1895.

About 1880 the Cincinnati Street Railway Co. bought the Avenue line and extended its Clark Street line to Knowlton's Corner, having a turntable at that point. Cars ran through to Fountain Square on December 1, 1881, at one full fare.

During the next year or so an agitation to get more accommodations downtown was commenced, the result of which was the establishment of the Liberty and Elm Street route (Route 18), which Isaac J. Miller and his associates designed to run out Elm Street to Liberty, and via Colerain Avenue to a point opposite to Blue Rock Street on Colerain Avenue. The fare was to be seven tickets for twenty-five cents, or thirty-one for a dollar. After the Cincinnati Street Railway Co. acquired possession of the route, there was an almost endless delay in completing it. For a long time the route terminated at Hopple Street, then called Centre Street. Then there came a proposal to change the line to a cable road, and some of the conduits were actually hauled out on the line to begin work.

In the summer of 1888, the Colerain Avenue line was equipped with electricity from Brighton to Centre Street in Camp Washington. Later it was extended to the B. & O. R. R. erossing. The bridge over Mill Creek was not deemed strong enough to carry heavy cars, and a demand was made of the Ohio Legislature in March, 1889, for a modern bridge to take the place of the covered wooden truss bridge, which had done duty for almost a century, having been built in 1822.

All these changes required the hardest and most persistent work, most of which was accomplished through the medium of a volunteer organization, meeting mainly at Reichrath's Hall and called the "25th Ward Improvement Association." Many meetings were held, attended by James T. McHugh, Chas, W. Whiteley, Ed. S. Havens, Gabriel Dirr, Armand DeSerisy, Henry Weber, Henry Dickmeier, Frank Reichrath, all of whom have since passed away, as well as many who are still at work for the good of the community. Delegation after delegation stormed the Board of Public Works in the old City Hall on Central Avenue and Eighth Street. So numerous and industrions were the committee that waited on the Board that John E. Bell, its president, begged the Association not to come in such overwhelming numbers, "that a small committee was all that was needed." and so on. But the members of the Association were carnest and believed that many hands made light work.

Finally the Mill Creek Bridge having been accomplished, and Colerain Avenue and Spring Grove Avenue in Cumminsville paved with granite, the first complete electric street car line in Cincinnati was put into full operation.

Right here it may be recalled that during the building of the Mill Creek Bridge at Colerain Avenue a temporary bridge was installed on private property, the entrance being through Dickmeier's yard. Subscriptions to pay for the bridge were taken and tickets were issued entitling the subscriber to the use of the temporary bridge. Many harsh words were spoken, but the temporary structure was paid for in that way. The question arose, "Why not use the Spring Grove Avenue during the building of the Colerain Avenue bridge? The Spring Grove Avenue was owned by a private eorporation, toll being exacted of all who used the Avenue, and collectors were placed at the Spring Grove Avenue bridge as soon as the old bridge on Colerain Avenue was removed.

A temporary injunction was also secured before Judge Wm. H. Taft in the Superior Court against the building of the temporary

bridge, and the contractor fined \$15 for not quitting the work at once. However, the injunction was dissolved.

Later Spring Grove Avenue was acquired by the city, the street paved with asphalt, and a new bridge replaced the old wooden companion of the Colerain Avenue relic.

There quickly followed the extension of the Clark Street line out the Avenue to Spring Grove Cemetery first and afterward to Chester Park.

All these successive events are easily ehronicled, and the discomforts of the past are easily forgotten in the possession at the present of four street car routes, as well as the many local trains on the steam lines.

The College Hill line via Clifton and Elm Street ineline was started in 1894, and the College Hill-Main line in 1895.



CUMMINSVILLE TURN VEREIN IN THE 80's

Photo loaned by Mrs. Ph. Seibert.

SEWERS.

One of the familiar sights in Cumminsville was the town pump. The most prominent was at Knowlton's Corner, and it was the boast that this particular pump never failed to give water to thirsty man or beast. But beginning in 1880 sewers were commenced and projected on all the principal streets. These soon dried up all the wells, and the suspicious citizen blamed the sewers for bringing back the water in the shape of floods.

In February, 1883, occurred the first high water we need to note, followed in almost exactly a year with another, when the record showed 71 feet \(^3\)\square\$ inch above the river low water mark. This water covered almost all the space from the B. & O. R. R. on the east to Blue Rock Street on the west, being four feet deep on the C. H. & D. R. R. tracks. Many times since has the town been visited, but not in such quantities, and we trust will not be.

STREET PAVING.

Previous to the year 1875 there had been no granite or other permanent pavements laid in Cincinnati, except boulders. In Cumminsville the streets were paved with macadam, and the main thoroughfares, Spring Grove Avenue and Colerain Pike, were the best. The citizens now crossing over any of these streets after a hard rain can hardly realize the condition of the streets as they were in 1875. In the summer they were covered with dust several inches deep, and in winter they were seas of mud. However, these conditions did not prevail south of the Mill Creek bridge on Spring Grove Avenue, or north of Dane Street. Upon these stretches the Spring Grove Avenue Company maintained the roadway in fine condition and had a force of men constantly repairing the surface. Spring Grove Avenue was noted all over the United States as a speedway, the street car tracks being on each side, and the rows of trees making it a delightful place for horse owners to speed their trotters.

Directly after the city of Cincinnati commenced to improve their downtown streets with granite, the city acquired Spring Grove Avenue and improved it with asphalt from Harrison Avenue to the Mill Creek Bridge, and with asphalt from Knowlton's Corner to the north corporation line, which was then Spring Grove Cemetery. The asphalt paving did not last ten years, and immediately after the assessments due on the first paving were paid a movement was started to relay the street with granite. This was not finally finished until 1911, which indicates how slowly improvements are to be had.

Colerain Pike, afterwards changed to Colerain Avenue, was

paved with granite from Brighton to the Mill Creek Bridge in 1890, and is now due for a reconstruction.

Most of the streets in Cumminsville now are paved with brick, except Colerain Avenue and Spring Grove Avenue, which are granite.

Chase Street, from Dane Street to Virginia Avenue, is paved with wood blocks, and for the few years (not over five) that it has been laid, it seems to be the smoothest and most satisfactory of all for light travel. The durability is yet to be decided.

SCHOOLS.

Public Schools.

In 1875 the public schools of Cumminsville consisted of the Kirby Road School, the Langland Street School, and the Dirr Street branch. Along in December, 1882, the Board of Education of Cincinnati purchased about one and one-fourth aeres of ground on Chase Street at the corner of Apple Street for \$10,000, and began the erection of the Salmon P. Chase School. This was followed in 1897 by the Garfield School on Elmore Street. The town still continued to grow faster than the provisions which had been made for schools. This led to a movement in 1905 for a larger and better school to be built to take the place of the Kirby Road School, and to take care of the increased population north of Chase Street. Quite a contention was had between the property owners having plots of ground large enough to accommodate a school of the desired size, and it was finally decided to build the new school at the corner of Kirby Road and Brnee Avenue, where a plot of ground 332 feet front and 558 feet deep was purchased. Here was erected a most magnificent building, in which all the grades of the schools can be accommodated up to the high school. There are indoor playgrounds for both boys and girls, kindergarten for the smaller children, and gymnasium for the larger. In the large school lot in the rear there is ample room for baseball, basket ball and soccer football games. The school is situated on almost the highest part of the town and can be seen at a great distance. It is really a show place, and is a credit to the town.

In 1875 there were 500 pupils in the public schools, and in 1914 2,000 pupils.

Parochial Schools.

In 1875 there were two parochial schools, one, St. Boniface, containing 160 pupils, and the other, St. Patrick's, containing 200. Now there are three parochial schools, viz: St. Boniface, on Blue Rock and Lakeman Streets, with fifteen rooms and 580 pupils; St. Patrick's, on Cherry Street, with eight rooms and 265 pupils; St. Pius, on Borden and Dreman Avenues, with ten rooms and 225 pupils.



"NEW" KIRBY ROAD SCHOOL



GARFIELD SCHOOL



SALMON P. CHASE SCHOOL





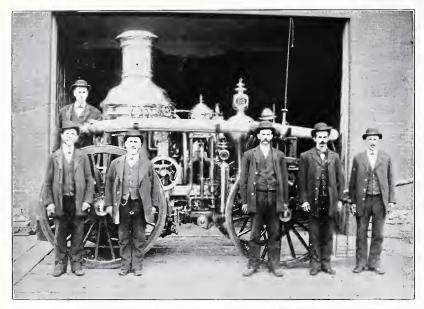
ST. BONIFACE SCHOOL



ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL



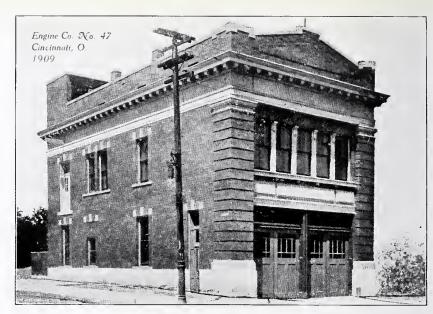
ST, PIUS PAROCHIAL SCHOOL



H. PLACKE, W. LOWRY, W. McCLOY, W. SHADDINGER, W. L. COUNT, J. HIRST.



"TWENTIES"



SOUTHSIDE FIRE COMPANY No. 47

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

In 1875 the Fire Department of the city of Cincinnati was very crude in appearance to that which they now have. Engine Company No. 20 had a small house (formerly a church) on Delaney Street near Blue Rock. Captain Daniel Twohig was placed in charge of this company in 1875, and for many years the company consisted of a hose wagon and a wagon equipped with a Babcock Fire Extinguisher. In 1889 the engine house on Chase Street at the corner of Turrill was dedicated, and it now contains an up-to-date automobile fire engine, a hose wagon, and full equipment of ladders. In 1910 the city built an engine house at Powers and Borden Streets, and the company there, No. 47, is equipped with fire engine and hose wagon.

PARKS.

Cumminsville is credited with having the largest park area in its territory of any part of the city. However, the general public would not be able to distinguish the change from 1875 up to the present time. About 1908 the Park Board purchased thirty-two acres of ground from Alexander L. Parker and others. This property was formerly called Parker's Woods and had been used by the general public gratuitously for many years previous.

In 1913 the Park Board purchased about an acre of ground on

Beekman Street next to the Garfield School and it will be equipped with apparatus to make a playground. Commencing about the year 1910 the Park Department conceived the idea of buying up considerable of the woodland north and west of Colerain Avenue, and leading off of West Fork Road. They have purchased eleven hundred acres of ground there, and in the years to come this will be converted into a spot for recreation. In 1912 the Park Department purchased the Bowler Homestead in Clifton, and while this park is not strictly within the limits of Cumminsville, it overlooks the town and is very easy of access for all those who own automobiles.

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Cumminsville has furnished many public officers besides the usual ward officers, some of whom are: Dr. Louis Schwab was Coroner in 1898, and Mayor during 1910-11; Judge August H. Bode and Judge August H. Bode Jr., have served at different times on the municipal bench; Philip Deitsch was for many years up to 1904



COL. PHILLIP DEITSCH



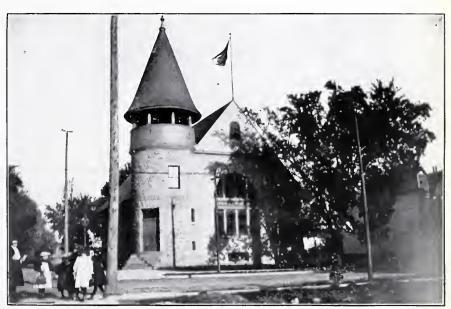
Patrolmen of "Old Cumminsville District"

Chief of Police of Cincinnati, and was the most distinguished Chief of Police in the United States; Charles A. Miller was County Treasurer, served as one of the commission which built the City Hall of

Cincinnati in 1889, and also served as building commissioner for the Memorial Hall on Elm Street, member of the Board of Public Improvements, and member of Board of Election; Mr. Charles L. Doran is at present one of the Tax Commissioners for the County of Hamilton; and Judge John A. Caldwell is on the Hamilton Common Pleas bench, and has been judge of that court for the past ten years. Judge Caldwell was Judge of the Cincinnati Police Court in 1886, Congressman in 1888, and also served as Mayor of the city of Cincinnati in 1894. He was Lieutenant Governor of Ohio in 1900. Henry B. Banning was Congressman; John B. Washburn was member of Board of City Affairs; E. L. Kennedy, Ohio Legislature; Ed. H. Strong, Ohio Legislature; and William Copelan is the present Chief of Police.

RECENT CHURCH ADDITIONS.

A Brief History of Emmanuel Baptist Church.—On July 21, 1889, the first preliminary meeting was held at the Cumminsville Christian



EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH

Church to organize a Baptist Sunday School and Church. The Reverends G. R. Robbins, pastor of Lincoln Park Baptist Church; E. P. Roberts, and J. H. Gray were the ministers present. Several leading Baptist laymen from the downtown Baptist Churches were also present.

A Sunday School was organized, of which Dr. O. W. Lownsbury, Sr., was chosen superintendent. The Sunday School met regularly

in the hall of Hoffner Lodge.

On Tuesday evening, March 11, 1890, a meeting was called for the purpose of organizing a Baptist Church in Cumminsville. This was consummated, with a membership of twenty-one. On March 11, 1890, Rev. H. C. Lyman, a graduate of Hamilton Seminary, of Hamilton, N. Y., was called to be the pastor of the new organization, and his pastorate extended over a period of four years. During this time a lot was purchased—in September, 1891—on the southeast corner of Hamilton and Pullan Avenues. A temporary chapel was built and occupied until the present church edifice was



"WILLEY MEMORIAL"-UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST

completed. The first service in the little chapel was held on Sunday evening, November 18, 1891, when the chapel was dedicated to the service and worship of God.

On January 21, 1892, at 5 p. m., the eorner stone of the present church building was laid, and the building was dedicated to the worship of God on November 29, 1892, and the first services were held in the new church November 27th.

The following ministers have served this church during its history: Rev. H. C. Lyman, from March 11, 1890, to April 22, 1894; Rev. C. W. Wheelan, from August 26, 1894, to September 25, 1896; Rev. J. W. Cathcart, from February 26, 1897, to March 31, 1899; Rev. W. D. Holt, from May 1, 1899, to November 14, 1906; Rev. W. H. Parker, from September 1, 1907, to August 1, 1910; Rev. J. M. Lockhart, from August 15, 1910, to September 1, 1912; Rev. A. W. Denlinger, the present pastor, commenced his work with the church on March 1, 1913.

During the twenty-three years of the church's life its history has been that of most mission churches. Struggles and sacrifices multiplied have come to its experience, but since conflict and sacrifice is the law of progress, this church has willingly paid the price and now looks upon a most hopeful future.

The present membership numbers 140.



ST. PIUS CHURCH

United Brethren in Christ.—The congregation of the United Brethren in Christ, whose house of worship, the "Willey Memorial," is situated in South Cumminsville, on Borden and Weber Streets, had its origin in a small Sunday School that had been organized in that vicinity by Congregationalist people, but turned over to the care of Mr. W. S. Norris in 1896. Mr. Norris was a member of the Mt. Airy United Brethren Church, and reported the Sunday School to the

United Brethren annual conference for recognition that year. The recognition was granted and the school was attached to Mt. Healthy. and together they were called the Mt. Healthy and Cumminsville charge and Rev. G. T. Powell was made the pastor of the same. In March of that year he held a series of evangelistic services, assisted by Rev. J. E. Yingling, and at the conclusion of the meetings organized a church with fourteen charter members. The following July, as a result of a three-weeks' meeting held in the locality by evangelist G. K. Little of Chicago, Ill., twenty-six more united with the church. The annual conference held in August that year detached the Cumminsville congregation from Mt. Healthy and attached it to Mt. Airy, and appointed Rev. J. E. Yingling to the charge. This pastorate held for four years, so far as the Cumminsville congregation was concerned. During this pastorate the house of worship, the stone church, and the parsonage, a brick structure, were built. The dedication took place at the annual conference held here in August, 1900, and the church house was named Willey Memorial, which name the congregation has also borne since. The following ministers, in addition to those already named, have served as pastors: E. W. Bowers, G. T. Powell, Chester Boda, B. F. Farris, and W. H. Klinefelter, who is at present entering upon his fourth year of service. The present membership is 110; the Sunday School enrollment, 210; the Christian Endeavor Society has active membership of about 20; the Kappa Sigma Pi nearly 20; the Otterbein Brotherhood, 12; and the Ladies' Aid Society about 20.

St. Pius Catholic Church.—Owing to the steady growth of St. Boniface congregation, a movement was started in the fall of 1910 to provide for the numerous membership which belonged to the congregation in South Cumminsville.

On October 13, 1910, the present pastor of St. Pius Church, Rev. John Berning, was asked to organize the new parish. On December 1st, H. Bertke, Frank Fischer, A. A. Luckey, and Edward Meyer were appointed as the building committee and met at the Sacred Heart rectory, Camp Washington, and approved of a plan for a temporary church. The northwest corner of Borden Street and Dreman Avenue was secured for the church purposes. The building was dedicated April 16, 1911, by Rev. F. Henry Bene. Shortly after the day of dedication the congregation met and elected a church committee, made up of the following gentlemen: A. A. Luckey, treasurer; Joseph Fischer, secretary; H. Bertke, H. Laubernds, H. Kroner, F. Gerwe, Joseph Heyker, and J. Weitlauf.

The congregation numbers 250 families.

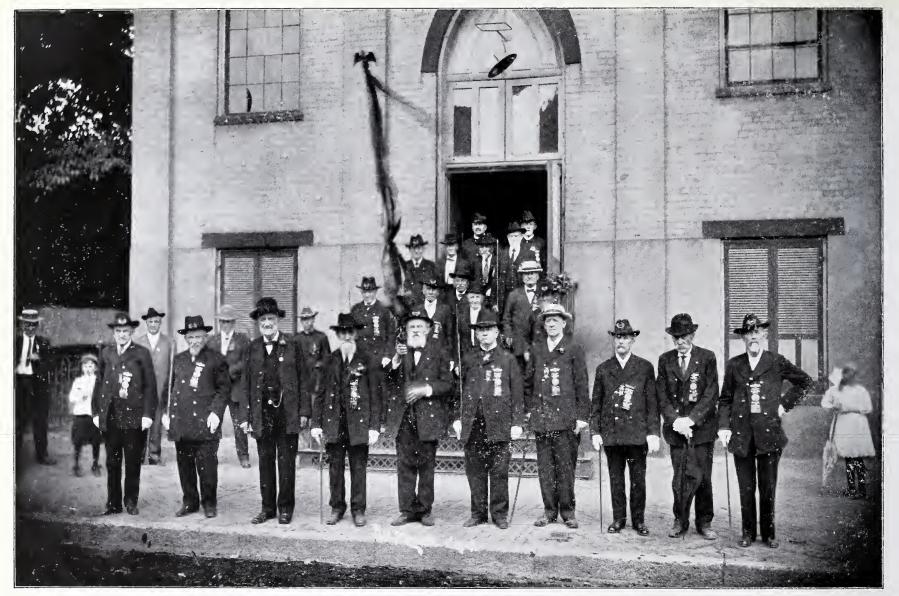
Ground for St. Pius School was broken March 19, 1912. The building was dedicated June 28, 1913, by the Most Rev. Henry Moeller. The building committee consisted of the following gentlemen: Frank Fischer, H. Bertke, A. A. Luckey, Edward Meyer, Henry Laubernds, J. B. Doppes, and Frank Holtman, with Rev. John Berning as chairman.

The school building is 67x102 feet, and contains eight regular class rooms and two music rooms. An auditorium seating 750 is one of the possessions of the congregation, in which they take great pride.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF CEMMINSVILLE, LOOKING FROM ROLL'S HILL, 1913

Photo by Paul Mueller



"BOYS OF '61-'65 IN 1914"
Israel Ludlow Post No. 76, G. A. R., Organized May 19, 1881.

Photo by Paul Mueller.

ISRAEL LUDLOW POST.

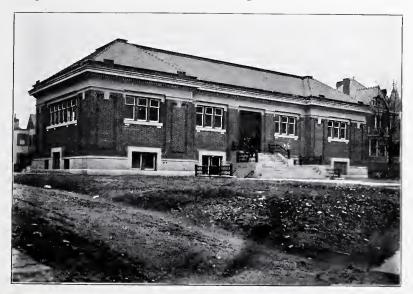
In the latter part of April, 1881, nearly sixteen years after the muster out of the veterans of the Civil War, a number of the veterans living at Cumminsville met at Seibert's Hall to organize a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Application was made to the Department Headquarters for a charter, which was granted, and thirty-one charter members were mustered into the Grand Army on the evening of May 19, 1881.

By a unanimous vote it was decided to name the Post "Israel Ludlow Post," and the number given to them by the Department was No. 76. Charles A. Miller was chosen the first commander and Charles H. Wentzel first adjutant.

The Post grew rapidly and at one time numbered more than 350 members, and now only numbers 49. Of the 31 charter members 26 have died, and there are only 5 now living, 3 of whom are still members of the Post.

The present home of the Post (the old German Lutheran Church) was purchased by them May 6, 1895, and is one of 'the old land marks of Cumminsville. The cannon surmounting the cupola was presented to the Post by Mr. James Carson, a pioneer of Cincinnati. This cannon was known as "General Zollicofer," and was captured at the battle of Pea Ridge.



CUMMINSVILLE LIBRARY

On various occasions the survivors of the 4th and 5th O. V. C. have held their reunions at this hall.

Josiah S. Lingo is the present Commander, and James Winall, Adjutant.

BRANCH LIBRARY.

The magnificent edifice on Hamilton Avenue, which is the home of fiction and fact, is but the outgrowth of a spirit which prompted the opening of a branch in the rooms occupied at present by the Northside Business Club, on June 10, 1879. The Branch had a meagre existence, and finally was closed on March 1, 1882, for the want of sufficient funds to pay the rent.

The modesty of appeals for support is shown by the circular which is herewith reproduced, and which was issued in December, 1880.

Our Branch Library! 25th Ward Residents

PLEASE READ THIS

WE have enjoyed the benefits and laxwary of the Library now for near 2 years. We are all aware that it is an important factor in our ward, and an attractive feature to our suburb, and who of our number will not give their nite towards its support, rather than see it taken from us?

It is incumbent upon the effizens of the ward, to pay the rent for the apartoments it occupies, for light, fiel, and janitor, which requires about \$150 per year. We are now in arrears about \$70 for said expenses, and unless relief comes soon, we will lose that for which great efforts were made to secure.

The members of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE feeling a deep interest in the maintenance of the Library, have organized an ussociation to be known as

The BRANCH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION of the 25th Ward, Aud invite the cooperation of the public, both Genitemen and Ludles of the ward. The object of said association will be to assist to maintaining the Branch Library in the 25th Ward.

We Issue this circular for the purpose of notifying all eltizens that they will be called upon, and asked to contribute something in support of this worthy enterprise.

The names of all those contributing, and the amounts contributed will be published, and an account rendered from time to threof all moneys collected. Hoping that we will meet with a prompt and willing response,

We remain,

Very Respectfully,

ALERT WILLANDER Problem

JOHN & CALDWELL Vio Problem

CHARLES L DOLAN Serviary,

WAR KENTA PRAMEW,

JOHN F. MERSA,

J. W. WEIDER,

J. W. STREILL.

Just twenty-five years afterwards the old spirit came to life in the beautiful building now in use.

In the summer of 1904, Mr. Albert Williamson, Dr. C. C. Meade, Dr. H. W. Felter, Mr. John A. Pitts and a few others started a movement to secure a Branch Library through the co-operation of the Carnegie Association. The Cincinnati Library Board purchased a lot on Hamilton Avenue. 162 feet front and 170 feet deep. On December 28, 1905, the plans for the building were considered by the Library Board, and after some delay the Carnegie Fund trustees agreed with the Cineinnati Library Board on the cost, \$31,961.08. The building was started early in 1907, and opened to the public on April 27, 1908, without any formal ceremonies.

The auditorium in the first story seats 149. The main building is 90 feet by 54 feet, and the architecture is modern French Renaissance. The Library floor includes, besides the regular book delivery room, a children's reading room and adults' reading and reference room.



THE MCMAKIN HOME



THE CHESTNUT HOME ON BLUE ROCK STREET



LOOKING EAST FROM BADGELY AVENUE TOWARD KIRBY ROAD SCHOOL



NORTHSIDE COUNCIL, KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

THE LUDLOW AVENUE VIADUCT

extends from the intersection of Ludlow Avenue and Spring Grove Avenue in a southerly direction to the west side of Ludlow Avenue, about one hundred feet north of the bridge over the Miami and Eric Canal, crossing Mill Creek and the tracks of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad. It was designed to eliminate the dangerous grade crossing of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad.

gerous grade crossing of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, and as the tracks are also used in conjunction with the New York Central Lines, the traffic is very heavy, causing the crossing to be often blocked. For this reason an overhead street crossing secures improved conditions for the safety and speed of street ears and vehicular traffic.

By an ordinance presented by former Councilman Schueller, and passed on April 17, 1911, the City Council authorized the construction of the viaduet, the city to pay thirty-five percent of the total cost and the railroad company sixty-five percent. Bids were let in December, 1911, and work commenced the following spring.

The viaduct, inclusive of approaches, is 1,750 feet long, it being comprised, starting from the north end, of an earthwork approach contained between two concrete retaining walls 150 feet long; a reinforced concrete structure of column, beam, and slab construction, consisting of 24-foot spans, 373 feet 6 inches long; then six reinforced concrete arches of 85-foot clear span, with roadway over them, of column, beam, and slab construction; then a span over the railroad tracks 110 feet long, consisting of ten steel plate girders, incased in concrete; then a reinforced concrete structure of column, beam, and slab construction, made up of 24-foot spans, 313 feet long, terminating in a reinforced concrete wall; an earthwork approach about 265 feet long completing the improvement.

The viaduct proper is 1,336 feet long. It has a width of sixty feet, with a forty-foot roadway and two ten-foot sidewalks. The roadway of the bridge is of vitrified brick laid in the regulation sand cushion, and the south approach is the same with a concrete base. The north approach is paved mostly with granite block.

Beginning with the north end, the viaduct is designed with a

rising grade of 5%, which is maintained for 368 feet; over the arch spans for a distance of 580 feet there is a 4.65% grade; the portion over the railroad is level for 110 feet, clearance from top of rail being 22 feet; and for the remaining 370 feet there is a descending grade of 0.25% towards the south.

The piers supporting the arches, as well as the beam and girder spans, are resting on concrete footings carried on reinforced concrete piles. No extensive difficulties were encountered in placing the foundations, and the superstructure was started as the work progressed.

In the superstructure the piers supporting the arches rise as a solid pedestal to the arch skewback, above which elevation a pilaster construction supports the roadway over the arches. The arch spans are made up of a three-centered arch ring 50 feet wide, 2 feet deep at the crown, and 5 feet 2 inches at the springing line. These rings are each surmounted by columns extending over their full width carrying the beams and slabs which form the roadway. The sidewalk slabs overhang the parapet walls five feet. The parapet walls on the face of the arches are five inches thick, and with the columnar effect the appearance is very pleasing. The beam and girder spans are carried out in the same style, so that there is a continuity of architectural design throughout the structure. The hand rail was designed for strength, simplicity, and to harmonize with the rest of the structure. It is made of reinforced concrete, consisting of light posts resting on the edge of the sidewalk and supporting eight-foot panels.

The proposed electric lighting system will consist of thirty-six single light standards of the bonlevard type. These will be placed along the curb and will be 13 feet 6 inches high. Each standard will be equipped with one 450-watt nitrogen filled lamp, giving about 750 candle power.

Concrete used in the structure was of a 1:2:4 mix, square twisted steel bars being used for reinforcement.

Quantities in the structure are approximately as follows: Excavation, 10,100 cubic yards: piling, 28,100 lineal feet; reinforcing steel, 600 tons; structural steel, 260 tons; concrete, 15,000 cubic yards.

The work of construction extended over two years—March, 1912, to June, 1914—concrete work having been suspended for about three

months during each of the two winters. The total cost of the viaduet is about \$355,000, including property, of which the city pays \$124,250.

The structure was designed by Mr. Frank L. Raschig in 1909, while the Department of Track Elevation and Subways under Mr.



FRANK L. RASCHIG

Hugh L. Conway was still in existence. Mr. Raschig also directed the construction of the viaduct. Contracts were let in December, 1911, during the administration of Mayor Dr. Louis Schwab, Mr. J. H. Sundmaker being Director of Public Service and Mr. H. F. Shipley Chief Engineer. The work was carried on mainly during the admin-

istration of Mayor Henry T. Hunt, Mr. V. T. Price being Director of Public Service and Mr. Henry M. Waite Chief Engineer. It was finished during the administration of Mayor Frederick Spiegel, Mr. Philip Fosdick being Director of Public Service and Mr. Frank S. Krug Chief Engineer. The work was under direct charge of Resident



EDOUARD DE MEY

Engineers Messrs. A. P. Birnbaum, Paul Laur, and Edouard de Mey. The contractor for the structure was Mr. C. H. Glandorf, the superstructure being built by Mr. Thomas P. Strack. The approaches and paving of the viaduct was done by the Kirchner Construction Company.



HISTORY OF THE NORTHSIDE BUSINESS CLUB



JOHN A. HERBERT Founder of the Northside Business Club



WM. F. RAY First President of the Northside Business Ciub



W. B. ROBERTSON President, 1909-10



DR. S. C. SWARTSEL President, 1911-12



CHAS. O. DHONAU President, 1913

the laws of Ohio with the sole object of promoting the general welfare of the city of Cincinnati, and particularly that section representing the twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fifth, and twenty-sixth wards, giving especial attention to public improvements and all that relates to the development and beautification thereof, and the convenience and comfort of its inhabitants.

Early in January, 1907, a mass meeting of the citizens of Cumminsville was called by Mr. Jno. A. Herbert for the purpose of organizing a business club for this section of the city. Upon the occasion of the first meeting over one hundred of the leading business men attended, and Mr. Herbert was elected temporary chairman. At a subsequent meeting a committee was appointed to invite the Northside Business Club, whose charter was issued February 6, 1907, to join with this body into one organization. This union was effected and their charter taken over and name adopted. At the first annual election, in which 240 charter members participated, the following Board of Directors was elected: President, William F. Ray; First Vice-President, Dr. C. C. Meade; Second Vice-President, Dr. Louis Schwab; Third Vice-President, William Salway; Treasurer, L. E. Keller; Secretary, E. L. Kennedy. Directors: Frank W. McNutt, Ira D. Washburn, Eugene Schoettle, Harry R. Weber, N. L. Pierson, Charles W. Snyder, Geo. R. Kiehborth, John J. Vogelpohl, F. G. W. Dhonau.

During the summer of this year the Club rooms, situated at the

corner of Hoffner and Spring Grove Avenues, were handsomely equipped and furnished, and still serve the Club as a suitable home.

It was during this year that a committee was appointed to represent the Club at a joint meeting of improvement bodies, and which resulted in the formation of the Federated Improvement Associations of Hamilton County, which in 1914 has forty-eight constituent bodies affiliated with it.

During this year the Club also became affiliated with the Anti-Tuberculosis League, and has ever since taken an active part in the humanitarian work fostered by this organization.

At the second annual election, held December 18th, the following officers were elected to serve during the year 1908: President, William F. Ray; First Vice-President, Dr. C. C. Meade; Second Vice-President, Dr. Louis Schwab; Third Vice-President, Dr. T. D. Meguire; Treasurer, L. E. Keller; Secretary, E. L. Kennedy. Directors: Geo. R. Kiehborth, William A. Schmid, John J. Vogelpohl, John J. Bruce, James Garfield Fisk.

It was during this year that the Club began to use its influence in favor of a large sewer for Mill Creek. The Mill Creek sewer had been a topic for much discussion for nearly a half century, and in 1908 the Club took an active hand in the matter and continued to exert much effort along that line until in 1913, when sufficient funds were provided to construct the sewer, and work was commenced on the first section.

The Club also began to push the extension of Beekman Street in this year, and after years of effort in getting the necessary legislation through Council, the work was started and in 1913 this most important thoroughfare was thrown open to the public.

Second Vice-President, Chris. J. Keller; Third Vice-President, John Ziegler, Jr.; Treasurer, Harry E. Fisk; Secretary, A. L. Parker. Directors: J. F. Kutchbauch, Ben H. Meyer, F. L. Randolph, Charles O. Dhonau.

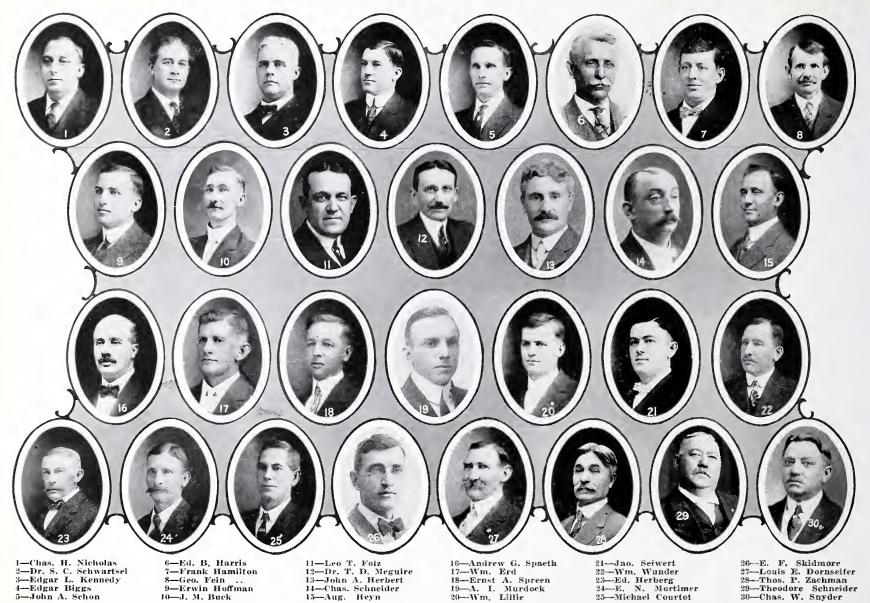


The new branch library was also completed in this year.

At the third annual election, held in December of this year, the following officers were elected to serve during the year 1909: President, W. B. Robertson; First Vice-President, Robert H. West, Jr.;

Elimination of grade crossings received its first impetus during this year, the Ludlow Avenue crossing over the B. & O. Ry, receiving the most attention. The Club also demanded the elimination of all the crossings over the C. H. & D. Ry.

MEMBERS OF THE NORTHSIDE BUSINESS CLUB



20-Wm, Lillie

30-Chas. W. Snyder

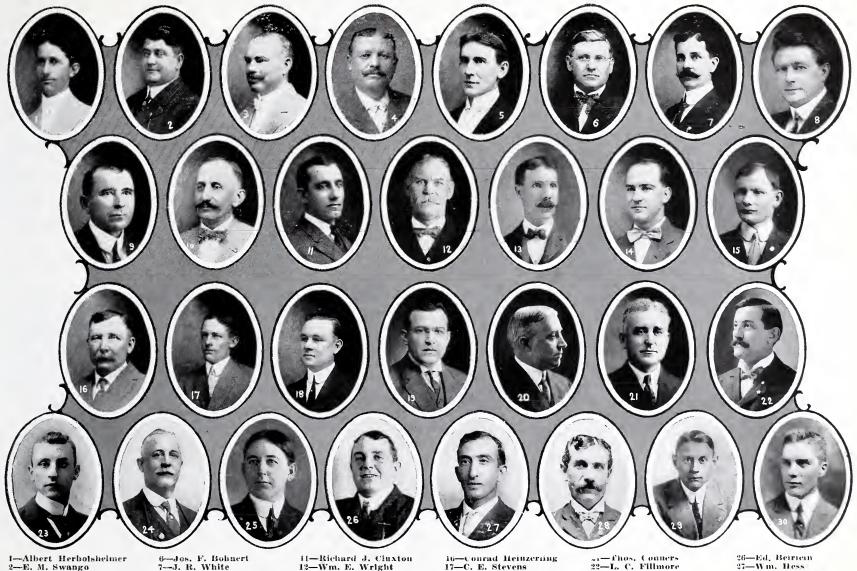
14-Chas. Schneider

15-Aug. Heyn

10-J. M. Buck

5-John A. Schon

MEMBERS OF THE NORTHSIDE BUSINESS CLUB



1—Albert Herbotsheimer 2—E. M. Swango 3—Wm. H. Wilson 4—Jacob Kolmer 5-Rev. Henry Huebschmann 10-Harry F. Erd

6-Jos. F. Bohnert 7-J. R. White 8-Paul Mueller 9-Louis Usinger

11-Richard J. Cluxton 12-Wm. E. Wright 13-Holman Baker 14-Ed. Heinz, Jr. 15-Chas, F. Leopold

18-Ed. J. Driscoll 19-Chas. O. Dhonau 20-Geo. F. Crawford 22—L. C. Fillmore 23—Ed. VonWyck 24—A. L. Gaddum 25—T. W. Shields

26—Ed. Beiriein 27—Wm. Hess 28-David Jacobs 29-Fred, Brazell 30-E. H. Lillie.

The Club also endorsed the plan to make the Mill Creek sewer an intercepting one, thus to eliminate all impure and disease-producing matter from this historic stream and to restore it to all its former beauty and usefulness.

The paving of Spring Grove Avenue north of Knowlton's Corner with granite was pushed during this year, and the work subsequently completed in 1911.

The Parker-Pullan lands north of Donaldson Place were recommended to the Park Commissioners as being suitable for park and playground purposes, and were later acquired by the Park Commission.

At the fourth annual election, held in December of this year, the following officers were elected to serve for the year 1910: President, W. B. Robertson; First Vice-President, Herman F. Jergens; Second Vice-President, Theo. Schneider; Third Vice-President, Otto Hirschfeld; Treasurer, William P. Wunder; Secretary, E. L. Kennedy. Directors: William F. Ray, Charles O. Dhonau, William Wilson.

The old Hoffner property on Hamilton Avenue and Blue Rock Street was eagerly sought by the Club for playground purposes, and the Park Commissioners were urged to acquire it for this purpose. The Stifel and Miller properties on Colerain Avenue were also endorsed for park purposes, and the Park Commission was urged to acquire them.

A movement was also started by the Club to straighten out most of the curves in Ludlow Avenue—a project which is still engaging the attention of the committee having the matter in charge.

At the fifth annual election, held in December of this year, the following officers were elected to serve during the year 1911: President, Dr. S. C. Swartsel; First Vice-President, John J. Vogelpohl; Second Vice-President, Fred W. Stifel; Third Vice-President, T. D. Wetterstroem; Treasurer, Wm. P. Wunder; Secretary, E. L. Kennedy. Directors: James E. Bradford, J. P. Hardig, Wm. F. Rotert, Charles H. Kraus.

The Northside "Bulletin," our Club paper, was born this year, with T. D. Wetterstroem as editor-in-chief.

The Club had charge of the exercises in dedicating the new Kirby Road School at Bruce and Kirby Avenues. The Winton Place School was dedicated in September of this year.

A movement was also started to abandon the canal within the city limits, and while the action of the Club in reference thereto was severely criticised by neighboring organizations—presumably through mistaken inference—the records show that the Club simply authorized the appointment of a committee to work with like committees from other civic organizations whose avowed purpose was to investigate

and report, with recommendations, as to the most suitable disposition to make of this most perplexing problem.

Through the efforts of the Club an ordinance was passed in Council authorizing the building of the Ludlow Avenue viaduct, the location of which was decided upon by engineers representing the B. & O. Ry. Company and the city of Cincinnati. This being a grade-crossing elimination, the railroad company agreed to pay 65% of its cost, the balance, according to law, to be paid by the city and the Cincinnati Traction Company.

The Club participated as escort of honor in the Memorial Day exercises of Israel Ludlow Post No. 76, G. A. R.

During the year the Club went on record in favor of building a viaduct at Hopple Street over the B. & O. and C. H. & D. Railroads, and Mill Creek. The Club also decided to push the extension of the Sixth Street car line to South Cumminsville over the Beekman Street extension. The granite improvement of Spring Grove Avenue having been completed, the Club celebrated the event by a large automobile parade, about sixty automobiles participating, all of which were tastefully decorated for the occasion.

Many minor improvements were also secured during this year.

At the sixth annual election, held in December of this year, the following officers were elected to serve during the year 1912: President, Dr. S. C. Swartsel; First Vice-President, John J. Vogelpohl; Second Vice-President, F. W. Stifel; Third Vice-President, T. D. Wetterstroem; Treasurer, Charles H. Dhonau; Secretary, E. L. Kennedy. Directors: Joseph F. Bohnert, Richard J. Cluxton, John White.

The improvement of Hamilton Avenue with granite was endorsed by the Club, as was also the re-routing of the street car system according to the "Harris" plan.

The Club participated for the third time as an escort of honor in the Memorial Day exercises of the Israel Ludlow Post, G. A. R.

The Sixth Street car line extension was again endorsed by the Club, and many improvements of lesser importance were secured during the year.

At the seventh annual election, held in December of this year, the following officers were elected to serve during the year 1913: President, Charles O. Dhonau; First Vice-President, Dr. T. D. Meguire; Second Vice-President, Leo T. Folz; Third Vice-President, J. E. Driscoll; Treasurer, Charles H. Dhonau; Secretary, E. L. Kennedy. Directors: Fred W. Stifel, Thomas W. Sullivan, Dr. S. C. Swartsel.

The Club endorsed the extension of the Badgely Run sewer.

Actual work was begun on the Hopple Street viaduct.

Actual work was begun on the Mill Creek intercepting sewer.

The first ground was broken by Mayor Henry T. Hunt early in

November, and the shovel used is now in possession of the Club, having been presented to the president at the close of the exercises.

The Beekman Street extension was completed in November, and on December 13 the Club inaugurated a monster parade and cele-

brated the occasion in a most fitting manner.

An Industrial Parade was held in May of this year and fifty floats participated, showing the industrial solidity of the territory under the jurisdiction of the Club. The Club also participated for the fourth time as escort of honor in the Memorial Day exercises of the Israel Ludlow Post, G. A. R.

In January of this year Cincinnati was visited by the most disastrous flood since 1884, and the Club. through a special committee, was given charge of the relief work for our section of the city. In April of this year another and more serious flood came upon us, and the Club was again given charge of the relief work, in which the committee dispensed many thousands of baskets of provisions.

The Park Commissioners were urged to improve some of the Parker-Pullan tract to provide an athletic field and playgrounds.

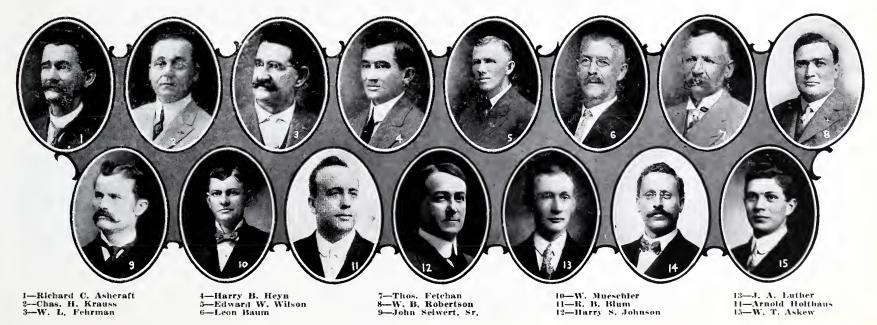
The property adjacent to the Garfield School was acquired by

the Park Commissioners for playground purposes, and many minor improvements were secured during the year.

At the eighth annual election, held in December of this year, and in which the major part of the 500 members of the Club participated, the following officers were elected, who, together with the hold-over directors, constitute the Board of Directors for the year 1914: President, Dr. T. D. Meguire; First Vice-President, E. M. Swango; Second Vice-President, E. F. Skidmore; Third Vice-President, W. Del Atkins; Treasurer, Chas. H. Nicholas; Secretary, E. L. Kennedy. Directors: Edgar Biggs, Joseph F. Bohnert, Richard J. Cluxton, Leo T. Folz, John A. Schon, Fred W. Stifel, Thomas W. Sullivan, Dr. S. C. Swartsel, John White.

While no attempt has been made to emphasize the efficient work done by any of the committees or individuals, the results obtained have been so uniformly satisfactory that only through the most earnest co-operation of the entire membership could they have been possible, and for which the officers of the various successive administrations feel deeply grateful.

MEMBERS OF THE NORTHSIDE BUSINESS CLUB



MEMBERS OF THE NORTHSIDE BUSINESS CLUB



1-Dr. Louis Schwab

5-John Becker

16-Geo, B. Bauersfeld 17—Geo. E. Rothman 18—Chas. Schmitt 19-H. A. McKnight

20-Thomas Sullivan

21-Louis Lux 22-Wilbur Cope 23-Herbert O. Bohn 24—A. John Wurst 25—M. W. Jennings

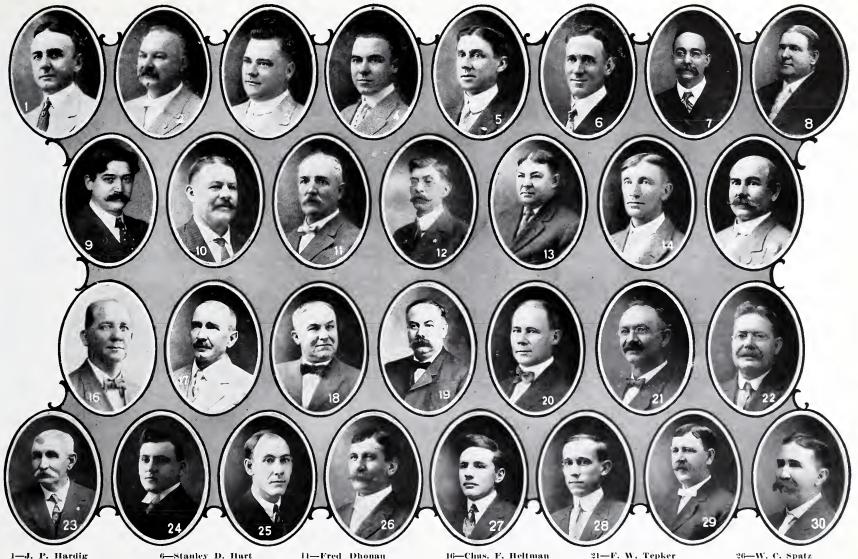
26-Christ Duwelius 27-John J. Bruce 28-Herbert R. Blikle 29-W. F. Seyfried 30-F. T. Schmowgrow

^{2—}L. E. Keller 3—Charles II. Dhonau 4—Frank J. Weber

^{6—}James E. Bradford 7—Thomas J. Bradford 8—John B. Heid 9—F. G. W. Dhonau 10-J. J. Kauther

^{11—}Stanley Dornseifer 12—Aug. Diener 13—H. C. Lippert 14-Frank Nether 15-J. A. Beck

MEMBERS OF THE NORTHSIDE BUSINESS CLUB



1—J. P. Hardig 2—Henry Dillmann 3—Clifford Dillmann 4—Wheeler Dillmann 5—John C. Heilman 6—Stanley D. Hart 7—William Multner 8—Henry P. Schuck 9—Chas, Eisen 10—Chas, Duwel 11—Fred Dhonau 12—Geo. A. Buescher 13—Geo. Dasch 14—Clem Albers 15—H. G. F. Evers 16—Chus, F, Heltman 17—Al Michaels 18—John V, Nicholas 19—Ira D, Washburn 20—J, D, Harris

21—F. W. Tepker 22—Clay Simms 23—John Winters 21—Class. Erhardt 25—W. F. Harrell 26—W. C. Spatz 27—E. M. Knab 28—Bert C. Mans 29—Phil Dotzaner 30—G. H. Roll

LOOKING NORTHWEST



"NASTY CORNER," 1911

Paul Mueller



The eyes of all pedestrians who pass 3939 Spring Grove Avenue are drawn involuntarily to the unusually attractive display in the windows of Mueller the photographer's establishment. Nor do any such persons ever have cause to regret any time or money spent in simply admiring the works of art there displayed or in closer business relations with those who have the store in charge.

Paul Mueller was born on January 7, 1871, in Magdeburg, Germany. His father, Hermann Mueller, was at the head of an artist's and photographer's establishment in the fatherland, and this accounts in a large measure for the tastes and talents of the son.

The family removed to America in 1881, and settled in Baltimore, Md.,

cpening there, on the thirteenth of May of the same year, a business similar to the one carried on in the old country. The Queen City of the West, however, soon attracted the attention of the new arrivals, and once more the family found themselves journeying westward, arriving in Cincinnati two years after the date of their arrival in this country. Work was immediately resumed by the father on upper Vine Street, and the following year the subject of our sketch, then only fourteen years of age, entered the business with his father to receive a thorough training in his chosen field; and to this training is due, in a very large measure, the success which he soon attained and has enjoyed ever since he entered into business for himself on Spring Grove Avenue, Cumminsville, April 11, 1893.

In addition to his native ability and splendid early training, Mr. Mueller possesses a remarkable business ability and sterling character. He is of a frank, genial, and generous nature, which renders it a pleasure for customers to have dealings with him. The fact which strikes a customer, probably above all others, in having photographic work done by Mr. Mueller, is that he combines with a high standard of work an artistic technique and rare finish. All these facts prove that Mr. Mueller's establishment deserves the place it fills, and we foresee for it an even greater era of usefulness.

Charles W. Snyder



President Garfield said in part: "Nine times out of ten, the best thing that ean happen to a young man is to be tossed overboard and compelled to sink or swim for himself. In all my acquaintance I have never known a man to be drowned who was worth the saving."

This is truly exemplified in the life of Charles W. Snyder, the secretary-treasurer of the Viaduct Souvenir Committee. Mr. Snyder was born in the old Third Ward of this city. He received his early education at the Fifteenth District and Third Intermediate Schools; but after only a few years at the latter, owing to the death of his father which left him an orphan, he was compelled to discontinue his studies and earn his own livelihood.

After trying his skill in several fields of endeavor, he entered the printing business, for which he thought he was particularly adapted, at the age of fourteen. He applied himself diligently to his trade, never over-

looking a chance to learn something. He soon became recognized as an expert pressman; and during the next few years was employed in that capacity by some of the leading printing firms of the city.

In 1888 he became a member of the firm of Raisbeck & Company, printers, of 312-14 East Sixth Street, one of the better known printing firms of Cincinnati, and who are the printers of this souvenir.

Mr. Snyder has been a resident of our suburb for almost twenty years, and has taken an active part in its promotion, having had several improvements made through his efforts. He is a charter member of the Northside Business Club, and was elected one of the directors to serve for a term of two years at its first election, in 1907. He also takes an active part in the various fraternal organizations of which he is a member, and of which he has at one time or another held all the important offices.



Leo. T. Folz



Mr. Leo T. Folz, whose picture is shown herewith, is a member of one of the oldest and best known families in this section of the city, whose head was David Folz, in his time one of the best known contractors in Cincinnati. He continued in his father's line of work until 1897, at which time he became connected with the Cin-

cinnati Process Engraving Company, one of the largest and best known concerns in its particular line in the Middle-West, and which numbers among its patrons business houses in all parts of the United States, Mr. Folz is at present the secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Folz became a resident of Cumminsville in 1896, and has shown much energy and devotion to its interests. He is at present a director of the Northside Business Club.



RESIDENCE OF LEO T. FOLZ

The Herbert Family



JOHN A.

Mr. Peter Herbert spent his first nineteen years in his native country (Germany), where he was born on the 12th day of December, 1847. His father, J. A. Herbert, was a silk weaver, of such rare ability that he was excused from serving in the army. The government placed such a high value upon his gifts in the art that he was retained to operate the looms that wove the royal garments. He died at the age of 80 years. His mother was a direct descendant from King Wenzel of Bohemia, and lived to the venerable age of 83.

Peter Herbert served apprenticeship to the cabinet makers' trade in Germany, mastering the art in every phase. On September 4, 1866, he came to the United States and located at Johns-



GEORGE F.



CLARA M.



PETER HERBERT



ALONZO E.



MRS. PETER HERBERT



FRANK A.

town, Pa., where he followed his trade until the following May, when he removed to Cincinnati, in which city he has lived continually, with the exception of a brief period of eight years from 1867, when he located at Ironton, O. There he was employed in the cabinet rooms by a man engaged in the retail furniture business, and was subsequently offered an interest in the store, but refused. Later he started the same business for himself, and remained at Ironton until 1875, when he returned to Cincinnati and began the manufacture of furniture. In 1870 Mr. Herbert was united in marriage to Miss Frances Ruppert, of Sciotoville, Scioto County, Ohio, and to them were born five sons and two daughters.

In 1895 he, with his sons John A. and Frank A., established the present business at Knowlton's Corner. Success soon crowned their efforts, and today they are recognized among the leaders



EDWARD F.

The Herbert Furniture Company

of the country in their line of business. Mr. P. Herbert, being a cabinet maker of unusual skill, is an excellent judge of good workmauship, and well fitted for the business in which he is engaged. One of his most valued possessions is a cabinet he built at a cost of about fifteen hundred dollars. It is made of beautiful polished wood of exquisite construction grain, and is inlaid with mother of pearl, brass and copper, as well as several varieties of woods, the design and materials used in its construction being highly artistic and pleasing, owing to the effective combination. It is a rare specimen of craftsman's art, and he has been awarded a number of first

prizes at different fairs and exhibitions throughout the country. The one in which Mr. Herbert takes most pride was bestowed upon him by the judges at the Centennial held in this city in 1888.

In 1902 the present company was incorporated, with Mr. P. Herbert, president and treasurer; F. A. Herbert, vice-president; J. A. Herbert, secretary. They have since admitted Geo. F., Ed. F. and Alonzo E. to the corporation and directorate. Each of the sens, serving apprenticeship under the guidance of their father, have thoroughly mastered the arts and crafts of the furniture industry, and adapted themselves to the various departments so as to make a working combination of high efficiency.

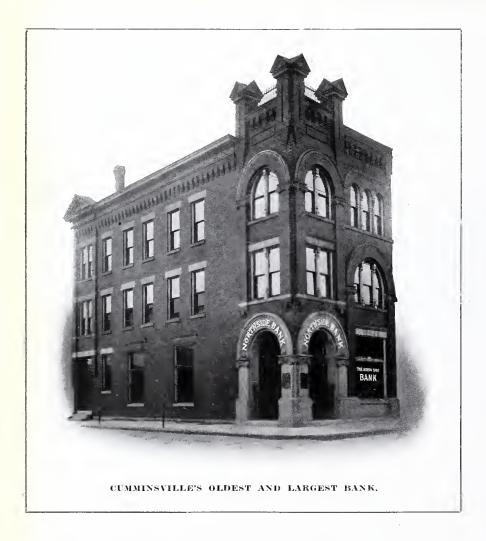
Their new building is a model structure to which Cumminsville eitizens may point with pride. No money was spared to equip this plant with the most modern appliances and fixtures. Among these may be mentioned the automatic elevator, electric lighting plant, interchangeable loading system, and many new ideas to facilitate the making and handling of furniture in the most up-to-date manner. Many of these ideas originated in the minds of the Herberts. Leading merchants from other eities have examined and patterned their establishments from systems inangurated by them.

Mr. P. Herbert has traveled extensively throughout this country, from Maine to California, and from the Lakes to the Gulf. He also traveled through Mexico, visiting all the large cities, in-

eluding Tampieo and Mexico City. He erossed the Atlantic seventimes, and visited every important city in Europe. All his sons have traveled extensively through this country. The Herberts are prominent business men of Cincinnati, and have a national reputation as masters of their craft. Their success has been attained wholly through their own initiative, industry and energy. They have always worked for betterment of the interests of this community. Herbert Square is only the beginning of an awakening of a new center in this locality.



The North Side Bank



Can you remember when the horse-cars used to come way out to Cumminsville?—Not the thriving suburb it is now, but a little town on the pike to Cincinnati. It was about this time—in February, 1888, to be exact—that two men who foresaw the needs of "Greater

Cumminsville" conceived the idea of establishing an institution to aid the merchants of the place transact their business.

This was the beginning of The North Side Bank, the oldest and largest in Cumminsville. Messrs. George L. Thomson and Walter S. Titus, president and cashier respectively, were the founders, opening for business in the Masonic Temple at Hamilton Avenue and Palm Street.

Business was good from the beginning; and in November, 1891, the North Side Bank was incorporated under the laws of Ohio with a capital of \$25,000, and Messrs. George L. Thomson, president, Joshua L. Pierson, vice-president and D. S. Shreve, cashier. Mr. Titus, former cashier and joint founder, having died in 1890, was succeeded by Mr. Shreve, who was bookkeeper when the bank was opened. The Directors at the time of incorporation were George L. Thomson, Joshua, L. Pierson, Henry Weber, J. C. Tarrant, and H. A. Stoffregen.

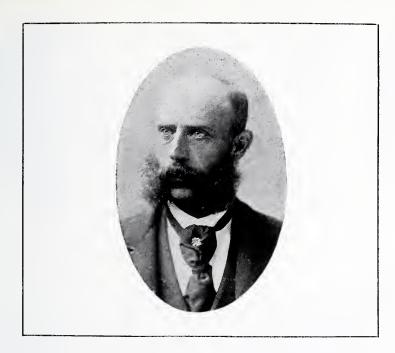
Meanwhile Cumminsville grew, business grew, and The North Side Bank grew. The service it gave became a necessity to the progressive merchants and tradesmen. Deposits and assets increased from year to year; and in 1902 business warranted doubling the capital stock. 1903 also marked big progress in the erection of a three-story building on the west side of Hamilton Avenue, opposite the first place of business. This building is still the home of Cumminsville's first bank. The equipment is modern and complete, providing the most efficient service to business men. White marble and steel fixtures beautify the banking room, while writing desks and tellers' windows are conveniently placed for customers. Fire and burglar proof vault contains safety deposit boxes and safe.

Successful years of business followed the occupation at the new home, and the capital was again increased in 1909 to \$75,000.00 (three times that at the time of incorporation). Today the Capital is the same, Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$52,000.00, and total Assets, \$700,000.00. The Savings Department established two years ago has deposits amounting to \$162,000.00.

Officers are Mr. Joshua L. Pierson, president, who succeeded Mr. Thomson in 1897; C. J. Keller, vice-president, succeeding Henry Weber in 1914; D. S. Shreve, cashier, and G. B. Weber, assistant cashier.

Directors, Joshua L. Pierson, B. Topmoeller, H. A. Stoffregen, C. J. Keller, Wm. A. Schmid, Wm. F. Ray, Louis Usinger, Edgar Cummings, and J. J. Vogelpohl.

Henry Tozzer



Among the pioneers of Cumminsville may be mentioned the parents of Mr. Henry Tozzer, who came from Massachusetts and settled in this locality in the year 1835. They took up their residence on Colerain Pike, where, on August 19, 1848, Henry was born. At the age of six he entered the public school, which at that time was located at the corner of Langland and Knowlton Streets. Here he continued until he was graduated at the age of fourteen, when he entered Farmer's College, College Hill, Ohio.

At this time the nation was in the throes of the Civil War, which had such a depressing effect upon the college that it was unable to maintain its former standard. After being a student at the college for only three years, he discontinued, and entered in upon a course of study at Nelson's Business College, Cincinnati.

On completing this course, he took up the profession of civil engineer and surveyor, in the practice of which he is still actively engaged. On December 16, 1873, Mr. Tozzer was married to Hannah Badgley, an heir of the Robert Badgley who came from Lexington, Ky., and settled on the western hills of Cumminsville in 1796.

Mr. Tozzer is a member of the Northside Business Club, in the affairs of which he takes an active interest. Born and raised in Cumminsville, he is one of the few today who have had the pleasure of seeing Cumminsville grow from practically nothing more than a forest, with few homes scattered here and there, to its present beauty and prominence. Mr. Tozzer resides on Turrill Street.



RESIDENCE OF HENRY TOZZER

Henry Dillmann



Mr. Henry Dillmann was born in Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, January, 1863. Several years later his parents moved to a farm between Oxford and Woods, Ohio, where at one time was a station called Ogleton. Here he and his parents lived in a log cabin for nineteen years.

After a three years' schooling, which was all that fortune bestowed upon him to aid his intellectual development, he labored in the field and made fence rails in CLIFFORD H. DILLMANN the tall timbers to supply fencing for the acre lot near Hamilton.

After nineteen years of hard work, thinking he could

probably improve his condition, he came to Cincinnati. In 1882 he entered the liquor business, and was very successful. His café was located on Colerain Avenue between the B. & O. R. R. and the old covered Mill Creek bridges, Cumminsville.

The interior of Mr. Dillmann's café was very plain, the elaborate furnishings and decorations of the present-day cafés being unknown. Ordinary oil lamps were on the tables, and the white walls would reflect for the lighting of the room. At this time horse cars were being operated to Cumminsville, and almost every car stopped at Mr. Dillmann's door, because there was always some good friend stopping to see Henry.

After spending several years here, Mr. Dillman moved to Cincinnati proper. Longing for "Dear Old Cumminsville." he started out one



HENRY DILLMANN

day to find some vacant spot. He secured a small place at the corner of Chase and Apple Streets, where he opened a first-class café, and which he successfully conducted for seventeen years.

Several years ago, when the old Hoffner homestead, which stood at Palm and Hamilton Avenues, was being torn down and the lot graded. Mr. Dillman stood watching the workmen, when the thought came to him that this would make a good business location. After careful consideration, he purchased the lot wheeler P. DILLMANN at the southwest corner of Hamil-



ton and Palm Avenues, where subsequently he erected a fine three-story building, which is a

beautiful addition and a credit to Cumminsville.

Now, Mr. Dillmann is the proprietor of the most modern and handsome place in Cumminsville, the café truly being one of the show places of this suburb 'The bar fixtures, tables, and chairs are of the best, highly polished mahogany, and everything is kept in a most sanitary condition. In the conducting of the business he is ably assisted by his two sons, Clifford and Wheeler.

Mr. Dillmann and his wife were acquainted since childhood. They were married in 1885, and have been blessed with a fine family of four boys and one girl.

A statement often made by Mr. Dillmann, and which clearly shows the character of the man, is that "It is not the money you earn that makes you rich, but what you save: for economy is the road to wealth."



THE "PALM" BUILDING

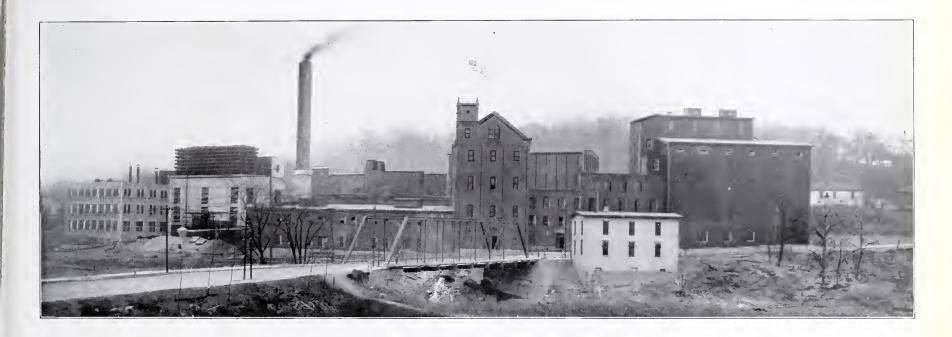
The Clifton Springs Distilling Company

This Distillery was built in 1849, and the original building of stone was on the spot occupied by the present engine room. The original building burned in 1857. The first owners were McLean & Shaddinger.

Subsequently Mills W. Sausser, Buchanan & Co. and Marmaduke Dodsworth became the owners.

tion of the plant. Larger buildings and more warehouses were added, and the present buildings occupy seven acres of ground.

The main buildings are a Distillery and Redistillery with a capacity for mashing 4,000 bushels of grain daily; a grain elevator containing 100,000 bushels of grain; three warehouses holding 35,000 barrels, and three large dry houses producing 6,000 tons dried feed



Following the trouble which ensued from the endeavor of the Government to collect revenue taxes in 1872, the property passed into the hands of Caleb Dodsworth, who operated the distillery until August, 1889, when the Clifton Springs Distilling Company was incorporated.

Two destructive fires were the cause of a general reconstruc-

annually. The Distillery Company paid in tax to the Government, in the year 1913, \$3,381,415.51.

The Company pays \$100,000 in wages, and uses 1,000,000 bushels of grain annually.

The officers of the Company are Wm. F. Ray, president and general manager, and H. F. Cellarius, vice-president and treasurer.

Cumminsville's Pioneer Wagon Manufacturers

Who Have Served Their Patrons Through Three Generations



Fred, Dhonau, Sr., Founder.

Fred. Dhonau Sr. was born in Germany in 1828. He came to Cincinnati in 1849, and located in Cumminsville in 1852, purchasing the interests of Messrs. Tozzer and Lakeman, who had been conducting a small wagon-repair and horseshoeing shop at the present corner of Colerain Avenue and Dhonau Street since 1846. This was the first shop of its kind in Cumminsville.

Fred. Dhonan, Jr., Pres.

The Dhonau plant is not only the best equipped, but one of the largest in this territory.

After the death of Fred Dhonau Sr., in 1903, the business was incorporated. Fred Dhonau Jr., his son, was elected president and general manager, in which capacity he is still active, and under whose able management the business has shown remarkable growth. F. G. W. Dhonau, the third generation, is



F. G. W. Dhonau, V.-Pres.

serving as vice-president, and George A. Buescher, their

faithful bookkbeper, as secretary and treasurer.

In addition to designing and manufacturing fine business wagons, automobile bodies, and special vehicles, motor truck and automobile work now constitutes quite a portion of their business. They also repair, repaint, and retrim vehicles of all kinds.

They are also sales agents in this territory for the Studebaker Corporation, the world's largest vehicle manufacturers, having taken on this line in 1905.

Since 1852 Dhonau has held forth at this same location,

ever increasing and improving the establishment and production in keeping with the march of progress and the needs of the trade, until the name "Dhonau" has become synonymous for "the very best to be had in the wagon line."

Their production has done its share towards keeping Cumminsville in the limelight; it being a frequent remark among vehicle users throughout the county, that if they want the very best, they must go to Cumminsville for it.



The Dhonau Funeral Parlors

Charles II. Dhonau

The Dhonau Funeral Parlors at Knowlton's Corner are the result of the work of Mr. Charles H. Dhonau and his staff of capable assistants.

These parlors were constructed after a close investigation of the best parlors in the United States.

Every conceivable convenience leading to the highest possible class of service

was made an integral part of the

building which is, above all, ideally constructed for the purpose to which it is dedicated.

The modern parlors are built to supply adequate room and every convenience for both private and public funerals, as it is recognized that the modern home is not generally large enough to allow of either form of service without seriously inconveniencing the family.

With everything at hand to make the chapel funeral a fitting substitute for the home funeral, which as a rule is always a matter of much crowding in an inadequate space, this particular feature of the Dhonau



Claude Burke

Parlors meets with the approval of the most exacting.

At the time of death, coming as it does unexpected and unlooked for, the funeral director has it in his power to alleviate the suffering and to reduce it in a remarkable degree.

At this time, with every possible convenience to assist in this work, the

Dhonau Parlors, together with the



Charles O. Dhonau

active assistance of the founder of the same and his assistants, offers every form of help—all of which is extended in a dignified and professional manner.

In the service to the dead, Mr. Chas. H. Dhonau, Mr. Chas. O. Dhonau, and Mr. Claude Burke are individually or collectively at the call of the community.

They have been residents of Cumminsville for many years—Mr. Charles H. Dhonau and Mr. Claude Burke residing at 1608 Hoffner Street, and Mr. Charles O. Dhonau at 1628 Bruce Avenue. Mr. Chas. O. Dhonau is president of The Cincinnati College of Embalming.



Henry Hermann

General Contractor



RESIDENCE OF MR. HERMANN

Mr. Hermann was born in Cheviot, Ohio, and at the age of twelve years commenced to learn his trade as a carpenter. He spent about fourteen years working for various persons in his line of work, and later embarked in business on his own account. He has erected residences for some of the best known citizens of Northside and Cumminsville together with several of our local school buildings, to say nothing of numerous buildings erected for manufacturing purposes.

Mr. Hermann has led a very active life in our community, which has been marked particularly by his interest in the recent growth and extensive building operations in this section. His work is always high class, as he gives all of his contracts the advantage of having his personal supervision and experience. Mr. Hermann's reputation as a contractor commends him to any and all persons needing work done in his particular line. He has been a member of the Northside Business Club for a number of years, and has always been active in affairs of interest to the general community.

The Hagmeier Store



The history of this store begins in 1882, when Jacob Hagmeier came to this country from Germany. In 1886 he commenced manufacturing furniture in the building built by him, and which stands just back of the building on the northwest corner of Dorman and Colerain Avenues. After six years' prosperity, he discontinued manufacturing furniture; and from that time leased his building to various industries, several of which are still in the building. Mr. Hagmeier died in 1897.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hagmeier, who had always demonstrated remarkable qualifications as a business woman, opened a store in 1893. This store grew from a one-room affair until, at the present time, almost triple the space is used for the display of women's and men's wear. The stock of goods, in variety and quality, appeals to the eye of anyone who chances to look it over. Every possible item in the piece goods line is on the shelves; and the idea that one must go to the city for anything used in the making of ladies' clothes is quickly dispelled once an examination of the Hagmeier stock is made. The necessities of man are also well represented, and displays are tastily arranged.

The "Liberty"

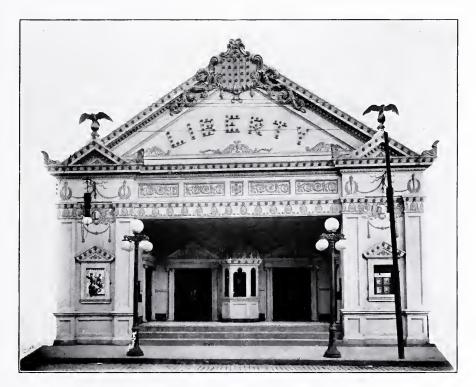
A Metropolitan Theater in the Heart of Cumminsville

Quite a number of years ago, or in April, 1909, to be more exact, The Empire Theater Company, then a small concern, took hold of the "Empire Theater," located on Spring Grove Avenue near Burgoyne Street.

The start was a very humble one, it taking some little time

fact, the mass of people attending finaly became so great that this company, yielding to popular demand, constructed the beautiful "Liberty Theater," one of the first large fireproof motion picture houses in the city. The site used for this purpose was an old landmark, known as the "Burgoyne Estate."







to convince the good people of Cumminsville and North Side that the above mentioned company stood for Quality first, last and at all times.

After a while, however, the steadily increasing crowds proved that the residents of this section had come to a full realization of the meritable shows that the Empire Theater Company was giving. In

A short time later the Empire Theater Company erected the Columbia Theater in Corryville. Both of these theaters have acquired a tremendous patronage, due to the effort and care exercised in putting on good shows and at all times giving the people the best possible value for the money.

The Free Setters

The Free Setters, known throughout the United States, and their fame extending even to Europe, were born in Cumminsville in 1886. The original organization was composed of a jolly set of young fellows, all Cumminsville lads, who met together for social purposes. The membership was originally limited to twenty-

but some years five. ago this limit was raised to fifty, the present figure, with an unlimited number of "Rovers," or associate members scattered in all parts of the United States, being composed principally of the theatrical profession. No matter where one may go, a "Roving" Free Setter may be found. In New York, Chicago and other cities there are enough resident "Rovers" to hold a meeting at any time, but permission by telegraph must be first secured from the President of the Union. located here. Anything done at a meeting of



John Dreman

"Rovers," whether in this country or Europe, where numerous

such meetings have been held, the parent organization always

endorses whatever is done. New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo, San Francisco and other distant cities

have tried again and again to get permission from Cincinnati to organize a subordinate lodge, but without success. There are no

Oliver J. Brown

Wm. M. Bruckmann

Chas. L. Doran

dues, no initiation fee, no meeting time or place, everything being in the hands of the President, who has but one power over him. This power is centered in the three Princes. The Free Setters flourished in Cumminsville for several years, when their activities extended to Cincinnati, and the fifty present

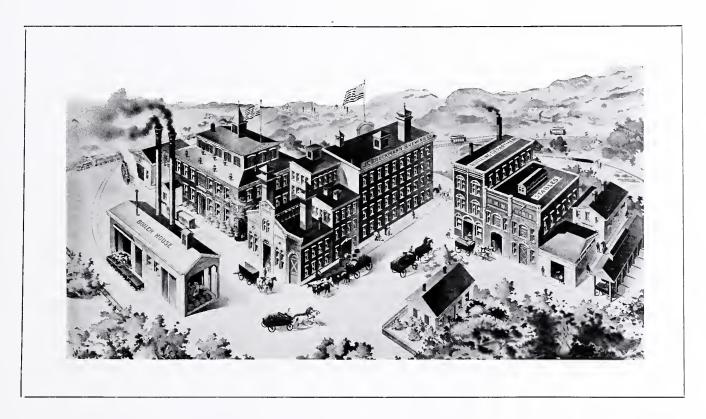
> members include some of the leading business and professional men of the city, with a long list of prominent men always on the waiting list. The only four surviving charter members are the President and the three Princes. These are C. L. Doran, Oliver Wm. M. J. Brown. Bruckmann, and John Dreman, all Cumminsville men. The annual banquets of the Free have become Setters famous throughout the land, and an invitation is annually sought with eagerness by hundreds of men in all parts of the country. The last

annual function was held at the Hotel Metropole, and was pronounced by many prominent men who attended, as excelling in all respects any dinner ever given by the famous Gridiron Club of Washington, D. C. The accompanying cut is from a recent photograph taken of the President and the three Princes, the supreme and permanent governing body of the organization.

The Bruckmann Brewing Company

The Bruckmann Brewing Co. was established in the year 1864 by Fred. Bruckmann and John C. Bruckmann (two brothers) engaging in the brewing of common beer until the year of 1869 when they began the brewing of lager beer. This business was

the estate of the father was divided, at which time John retired, Henry Dreman assuming his interest. At this time a corporation was formed—namely, The John C. Bruckmann Brewing Co.—which continued under said name until January, 1914, when a new charter

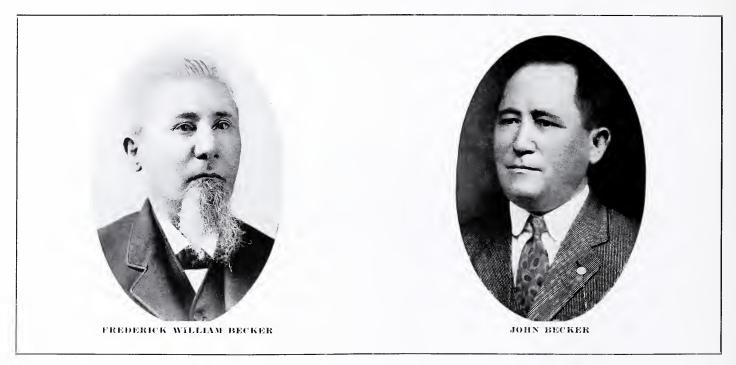


continued by Fred and John C. Bruckmann until the year 1878, when Fred Bruckmann retired, John C. Bruckmann assuming Fred's portion of the business. The business was still carried on by John C. Bruckmann until his death, 1887, when his three surviving sons—John, William, and Henry—continued the same until 1890, when

under the State of Ohio was taken out, and a new corporation formed under the present name—The Bruckmann Brewing Co.

Officers are Wm. M. Bruckmann, president; Christle Bruckmann, vice-president; John Dreman, secretary and treasurer; John C. Bruckmann, Aug. H. Bode, Jr., directors.

Frederick William Becker



Frederick William Becker was born in Mettich Prusen, Germany, in 1828, and began learning the tailoring trade at the age of twelve years, which business he followed until 1855, when he emigrated to America, finally locating in Cincinnati.

After three years' residence in Cincinnati, or in the year of 1858, he purchased a piece of property at the southwest corner of Blue Rock and Cherry Streets, Cumminsville, and located his business as a merchant tailor under his own name. He continued this business until the year 1892, when he built an extension to his original building in which he opened up a gents' furnishing goods store and operated same in connection with his tailoring business.

In 1902 Mr. Becker died and was succeeded in his business by his son John, who had been associated with his father from his boyhood. John made a number of improvements in both of the old stores and increased his business by the addition of a cleaning, dyeing and repairing branch, which he is at present operating. John is very well known in Northside and Cumminsville as a general good fellow and one of Cumminsville's most dependable business men. He is a member of the Northside Business Club, has served on the entertainment committee for a number of years, and the members of the club are indebted to him to a great extent for the entertainment which has been afforded by the committees of which he had been a member. He has taken an active interest in all matters that were of benefit to the whole community. Mr. Becker is also well known on account of his fair dealing and the quality of work, together with all merchandise handled by him, and the citizens of Cumminsville can always rest assured that by patronizing John they will always have the advantage of making their selections from up-to-date merchandise and patterns of goods.

Brazel Novelty Manufacturing Company

:: "Advertising Specialties" :: "Campaign Goods" "Aerial Advertising Business Boomers" ".Ralloons"

THE LATE JOHN A. BRAZEL.

own initiative and genius, is able to produce something that will benefit mankind. The benefits to mankind consist of those ideas which help in work or play. The things that stand out the brightest in our life are the things which happened during our childhood days. Therefore, the man who helped

make our early days happy through his inventive powers is undoubtedly a great man.

There lived in our midst a man who was one of the greatest contributors to the joys of the little folks, who at the age of sixteen years, invented the first toy balloon in a little store on John Street. Shortly afterwards he located in Cumminsville and followed this idea by many other ideas that help to make our holidays, especially the Fourth of July, a pleasure day. His ideas, consisting of toy balloons of many shapes and styles, proved such a success that he started to devote his entire time to this industry. From a little store where he worked alone, the industry

gradually developed into a factory where many thousands of these little sky travelers are produced yearly, requiring many employes and up-to-date machinery.

This man, we the people of Cumminsville well know to be the late John A. Brazel. He was fortunate enough to have sons who. born and raised in the world of toys and

The great man is one who, through his novelties, helped the business with their enterprises and ideas, and when the "Great Maker' called him to the vast beyond, these sons, especially Fred W. Brazel, who saw the need of keeping up with the progress of the times, assumed the management. To Fred belongs the credit of adding many burlesque aerial figures, aerial advertising, and

> the production of up-to-date fireworks, flags, decorations. campaign goods, advertising specialties, etc., which require a full force working the year round to meet the demands, not only locally. but in all parts of the United States, and even in foreign countries.

> The people of Comminsville should be proud of this in dustry, which carries the name of the suburb to all parts of the world, and should patronize this firm instead of sending out of town for goods in their line, especially when such can be purchased to an advantage from them. The business is being well conducted by the sons—Fred. Albert and Charles — who

make it their steady aim to keep in line with "The Signs of the Times."

The Brazel family have done a great deal to give Cumminsville its proper place on the map. They have always contributed their aid generously to all things which might help to make Cumminsville a leading suburb.

The Northside Dve House



The Northside Dye House was established in Cumminsville March 22, 1910, at 4144 Hamilton Avenue, opposite Hotel Washburn.

The aim of Mr. McMeans was to conduct this business on a first-class basis and show the residents of Cumminsville that his establishment could turn out Dry Cleaning and Dyeing equal to any concern in or out of Cumminsville; or, in other words, that it was more profitable to patronize "Home Trade."

Frankness with customers was a predominant characteristic established early in the business: patrons felt a confidence and security in bringing their garments in, knowing they would be handled in a skillful manner and the best results obtained.

How well this policy has succeeded is evidenced by the fact that after three years at the old stand, they were enabled, by a vastly increasing business, to move into larger and better quarters at 4170 Hamilton Avenue just below Chase Street—there installing a steam pressing machine and other modern equipment and facilities.

The Northside Dve House extends an invitation to the public to visit its quarters. Give them a trial, and you will become a regular patron.

American Veterinary Hospital Dr. John W. Dold



Dr. Dold was born in Mason, O., in 1870, and moved to Cincinnati when twelve years of age. He spent several years of his life with one of the leading department stores of this city, later taking up the study of veterinary medicine, and graduated from the Cincinnati Veterinary College. He has been located in Cumminsville since 1896; and has practiced veterinary medicine for a number of years in this locality. He numbers among his clients some of the leading citizens of the city of Cincinnati, and has quite a reputation as a practitioner in his line.

Mr. Dold's son, Raymond, is at the present time studying in order that he may follow in his father's footsteps in the practice of veterinary medicine, and expects to be graduated in a few years, at which time he will, in all probability, associate himself with his father. Mr. Dold's veterinary hospital is open at all times, and his patrons can feel assured of receiving prompt and efficient service. He has been a member of the Northside Business Club for a number of years.

Doll's Bakery and Restaurant



Doll's bakery, at 1620 Hoffner Street, is recognized by the residents of this suburb as being one of the prominent establishments of its kind. The motto of this bakery is cleanliness, purity, excellence, and satisfaction. In 1900 Mrs. Caroline Doll started a small bakery at 4011 Hamilton Avenue but her business increased so much that she was forced to seek larger quarters. In 1912 she moved to her up-to-date bakery on Hoffner Street, near Knowlton's Corner. The home baking of this place is well known to everybody in this vicinity. A first class restaurant is also conducted by her here which has met with the most decided success, as its home-cooked meals, served in an attractive and dainty manner, and the excellent service, give it a prominent place in the estimation of the public.

Richard J. Cluxton

CLUZ TON BING CO.

Where we started in 1903



Built in 1906

Mr. Cluxton has been in the plumbing and heating business in Cumminsville since 1903. In 1906, he erected a building on Spring Grove Ave., on the site of the old tenth District Police Station. In order to make way for the new Ludlow Avenue viaduet, the building was torn down in 1912, and a new one erected at 3940 Spring Grove Ave.

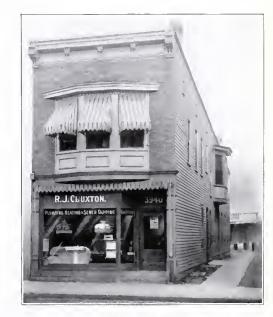
"Dick" is one of Cumminsville's best known citizens and enjoys the confidence of all who have



been brought into contact with him. His business methods, and the work done by him are such as to merit the patronage and consideration of any requiring work in his line. Mr. Cluxton has been a member of the North Side Business Club for a number of years, and has been active in all affairs that tend to benefit the community. He has held a number of the Club's important offices, being very zealous in discharging such duties as were placed upon him.



Where we moved in 1904



Present Location



Accounting and auditing is the result of a system of evolution through which methods have passed which were originated by Venetian merchants five or six centuries ago. It is only in recent years that these methods have been subjected to scientific study in America. The result of this study has brought the practice of accounting to a point of usefulness which is little understood by the majority of business men at this time.

Mr. Biggs has been a practicing Public Accountant in this city for about eight years, having been connected during that time with several of the most important audit companies of the Middle West. He has been a resident of North Side for about fifteen years, and is at present a member and also a director of the North Side Business Club.

The wide experience that Mr. Biggs has had in accounting has especially fitted him for the handling of any work in this line, special attention having been given to Factory Cost Systems, Municipal Accounting, together with Office Organization, Auditing and general business systems.

Mr. Biggs maintains an office at 1006 Commercial Tribune Building, and can assure all clients of high-class, efficient service.



Mr. Atkins has been a resident of Cumminsville for the past twenty-two years, and eomes of a family who were among the early settlers of this locality. Believing in the possibilities of a greater Cumminsville, he cast his lot with the wide-awake business men, and opened a modern quick shoe repairing shop at 4130 Hamilton Avenue, where he repairs 'em while you wait, using the finest machines made for the purpose—the same kind that your shoes are built on in the factory. You will find him a specialist in his line and ready to please. One of the features of his business is the calling for and delivering your shoes; this is something that puts him ahead of those eatering to a larger trade. If your "sole needs saving" or "you want to be heeled," you'll find him the doctor.



Joe Cope, as he is known by most every one in this end of the city, was born in 1847 on the property where the City Workhouse stands at the present time. His earlier days were all spent at that location; and in 1869 he moved farther out on Colerain Avenue, locating, this time, in Cumminsville. According to the above dates Mr. Cope is now sixty-seven years of age; but he carries his age so well, that fifty-five would seem to be a good guess.

Upon moving to Cumminsville he engaged in the business of blacksmithing, in which he is now assisted by his son Wilbur.

Mr. Cope had the pleasure of shoeing "Maud S," that great trotting mare whose equal has never appeared on the turf. Mr. Cope also shod many of the horses that appeared at the Chester Park and Oakley Tracks.

Stopping at the Cope establishment any day you will see the "Old Village Smith" still hammering away at his work and outlasting many of the younger generation. Mr. Cope and his son, Wilbur, are members of the Northside Business Club, and always take an interest in anything that will boost Cummins-ville.

The Northside Press

Lincoln once said, "A man's ancestry may place a kingly crown on his head, or on his shoulders a beggar's rags, but it can neither besmirch his character nor be used as a letter of reference to St. Peter."

And so the recorded history of this Up-to-Date, Progressive, Printing Office, located at 4116 Hamilton Avenue, may justifiably date back only to the time when the present proprietors secured control and ownership. These two young business men, H. R. McKnight and C. H. Bogart, are "making good," giving the public a "square deal" and using as a slogan in deed as well as word, "Prompt Service and Reasonable Prices for Quality Printing that Pays for Itself."

Team work is put to the acid test at the Northside Press, Mr. McKnight being a practical pressman and Mr. Bogart having served the Pounsford Stationery Company for seven years in the capacity of chief compositor and proof-reader.

During the past year they have doubled their production facilities and will doubtless keep right on expanding, because they have entirely erased the word "quit" from their office dictionary; and as this is the Only Union Printing Office in Cumminsville, they should have comparatively "easy sailing."

Mr. Fehr conducts a grocery at 4180 Hamilton Avenue, which he has operated since 1912. He is one of the recent additions to Cumminsville's colony of successful young business men. He learned the grocery business under Mr. William Fangmeier, with whom he was associated for about twelve years, and later succeeded to the ownership of the business at the present location. Mr. Fehr conducts his business in an up-to-date and business-like manner; carries at all times the very best quality of staple and fancy groceries, also the choicest of meats, fruits, and vegetables which are delivered fresh to his store every day. He has always made prompt service one of the chief points in the operation of his business, which is evidenced by the recent addition of an automobile delivery truck. His store, situated at the corner of Chase and Hamilton Avenues, is one of the most attractive in this section of the city. Mr. Fehr's patrons can always feel assured of prompt service, courteous treatment, and high quality groceries at all times. His efforts towards giving the community the best that is to be had, merits the patronage of all Northside and Cumminsville.



Henry Niemes

Mr. Niemes began his business career in Cumminsville, and located on Spring Grove Avenue in the year of 1891. In 1896 he moved to his present location, 4100 to 4112 Hamilton Avenue, where he conducts one of the largest and best equipped plumbing and heating shops in the city of Cincinnati. He carries a complete line of stock and fixtures at all times. Among some of the contracts that have been handled by him are some of the largest buildings in the city, consisting of quite a number of our Public Schools, The Provident Bank Building, The building of Samual Ach, and the Y. W. C. A. Building. Through persistence and close attention to his business, Mr. Niemes has developed it from the very modest beginning to its present large proportions. Mr. Niemes is a member of the North Side Business Club, and has shown considerable activity and interest in all things pertaining to the good of the community. He is one of Cumminsville's best known citizens and most energetic business men.

We feel that all those who require anything in Mr. Niemes's line of work will find it to their interest to visit his plant, and inspect the large stock of light and heating fixtures which he carries.



J. L. Pierson



J. L. Pierson, in the lumber and coal business at the corner of Cooper and Cherry Streets, has been connected with the lumber trade in Cincinnati from boyhood. He purchased the interest of David Parker in the firm of Thomson & Parker in 1882, the firm becoming Thomson & Pierson. The plant at that time was confined to the northwest corner of Cooper and Cherry Streets, and was completely wrecked in the flood of 1884, but was rebuilt immediately on the same site.

A few years later Mr. Thomson was

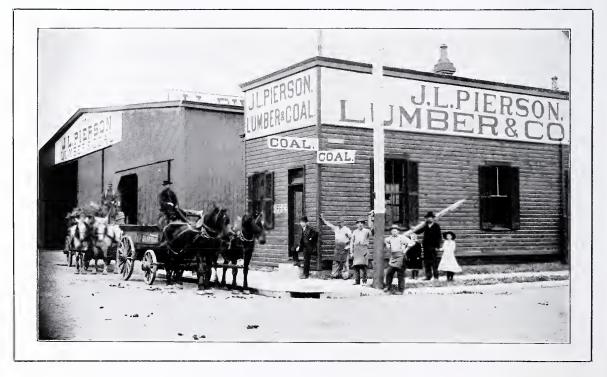
compelled to give up active business on account of ill health; and his interest was taken over by N. L. Pierson, the firm becoming J. L. & N. L. Pierson.

As the business increased, the lot on the west side of Cherry Street was not large enough, and the property on the east side was bought from the Knowlton Estate. This purchase was almost immediately followed by a disastrous fire, completely wiping out the offices, sheds, stable, and a large portion of the stock. Before the ruins were cold, the new and modern plant on the northeast corner of Cooper and Cherry Streets was under construction, and is today one of the best equipped lumber plants in the city, with railroad tracks passing through the buildings, facilitating the handling of finished lumber at all times regardless of weather

or crowded conditions, excepting extreme floods, when they throw up their hands, and commence the manufacture of boats.

In January, 1906, Mr. J. L. Pierson acquired the business, and since that time has been the owner and manager.

Although a resident of College Hill, Mr. Pierson has taken a keen interest in the welfare of Cumminsville, assisting actively in its promotion. His products are well known far and wide, and wherever they have gone the name of Cumminsville has gone with them. Mr. Pierson is the president of the Northside Bank and a member of the Northside Business Club.



The Globe Folding Box Company

The Globe Folding Box Company is one of Northside's newer industries. Incorporated in October, 1909, it started operations in January, 1910, at the corner of Cherry and Hoffner Streets, where it is still located. Beginning in a modest way, they have grown rapidly, and the last year has forced them to look for new and much larger quarters. It is the company's intention, as soon as a suitable location can be found, to erect their own building, designed especially for their needs.

year turned out thirty-odd millions of finished boxes of all sizes and kinds. The cartons go into all kinds of factories and are used for all kinds of purposes, such as for packing toilet articles, hardware, candies, tobacco and almost every other thing imaginable. Oftentimes they are printed in beautiful colors, and this is where the Globe Folding Box Company makes their reputation. They make a specialty of high-class color printing, and employ their own artists and engravers for that



They manufacture folding boxes of all kinds, show cards, oyster and ice cream pails, suit and cake boxes and kindred lines, giving employment to some fifty to seventy-five people, and their products are shipped to all parts of the country.

Folding boxes are used generally because of their cheapness, and it is therefore necessary to turn them out with a minimum of labor and time. Some idea of the speed with which cartons are made may be gained from the fact that one machine alone in their factory last

purpose. The folding box industry, although already of huge proportions, is really only in its infancy, and the Globe Folding Box Company being the only factory of its kind in this suburb, its future success will no doubt be doubly interesting and pleasing to the Northside residents and business people.

The officers of the company are G. S. Brownell, president; H. H. Stonebarger, vice-president and manager; G. C. Ault, secretary and treasurer.

John Ziegler



The pioneer express company of Cumminsville is that of John Ziegler. About the year 1877 John Ziegler, seeing the need of a daily express from Cumminsville to Cincinnati, started into the business. His idea proved a good one, for his business rapidly increased. Today, in order to satisfy the demands of the business, ten wagons and two auto trucks, with a large force of men are kept busy day and night.

In the year 1877 Mr. Ziegler conceived the idea of a carpet cleaning plant. He soon built a factory, and his idea was crowned with success, for the business grew so fast that today his plant is one of the largest in the Middle-West. This company is possessed of every facility to relieve the housewife from all the annoyance attendant upon many of the details of house cleaning. From a sanitary point of view alone, to say nothing of the pride that every good housewife takes in the cleanliness of her home, the proper renovation of the carpet is an important matter. To perform this work satisfactory, it must be done by means of proper machinery. The Ziegler Company is enabled, by means of modern methods, to perform this work in a most satisfactory and thorough manner. Their process, which thoroughly airs the carpets while cleaning, is the most perfect and far in advance of any method heretofore in use.

The success of the Zieglers has been because of the fact of their reliability, their courtesy, their painstaking attention to every detail of their industries and the needs of every customer, large or small. The long duration of their business is the proof of their success.

Mr. John Ziegler Sr., the founder of these leading industries of our suburb, was born in Dusseldorf, Germany, in the year 1851. His parents came across the water, and located in Cincinnati in 1854, and in 1876 they took up their abode in our suburb. Cumminsville lost this leading citizen recently, May 15, 1914. Although his interests covered the whole of Cincinnati, his greatest pride was to help Cumminsville to grow, and his personal interest as a citizen was well known to everybody in this suburb. His children followed his footsteps, and the eldest son, John Ziegler Jr., who now has charge of the business, has been an active worker since 1888.

Whenever you need up-to-date express service, or want your carpets thoroughly cleaned, give them a trial. Phones, Park 1372 and 436.



Souvenir "History of Cumminsville"

The Paragon Refining Company

In 1897 The Paragon Refining Company of Toledo, Ohio, one of the largest independent refiners and manufacturers of Petroleum products, established a station at Colerain Avenue and B. & O. S.-W. Railway, and began to identify itself with the people of Cumminsville.

The seventeen years of pleasant business relations with the

old Fricke Homestead, where they have better facilities and can take care of a larger volume of business.

Mr. E. M. Swango, who is manager of their Cincinnati station and southern territory, and also first vice-president of our club, has been affiliated with this company since 1904, and we are sure



people of Cumminsville has manifested a desire on the part of the company to thank all those for their patrouage through this medium.

The growth and success of the company has been the outcome of soliciting upon a strictly legitimate basis, and after successfully meeting competition for such a length of time, they have built a new and up-to-date plant in South Cumminsville, just south of the

that he will more than appreciate any courtesies extended to him from the members, and there is no doubt but what, through Mr. Swango's efforts, that "Paragon Oils and Greases" have become a fixture in some of the minds in our business district.

Cumminsville can well be proud of a concern willing to progress and enlarge its capacity, and we wish them success.

Stanley L. Dornseifer

Stanley L. Dornseifer, the up-to-date tailor who has his establishment at the corner of Hamilton Avenue and the C. H. & D. Railroad Crossing, is well known to everybody in Cumminsville. In 1908 he started into the merchant tailoring business at 4019 Hamilton Avenue after he had spent many years of work and study under an expert tailor and designer. Business increased so

Suitable for the varying seasons of the year are the materials of finest weaves, on exhibition at this establishment, for gentlemen's gaments. Courtesy is one of his mottoes. Give him a trial, and you will become a regular customer.

Stanley is not only a successful business man, but also a prominent citizen of our suburb. The Dornseifer family is one



much that he secured the services of his able assistant—Bob Stoffregen. In 1910 he moved into his present quarters, which had been remodeled into a handsome tailoring parlor to satisfy the increased demands of business.

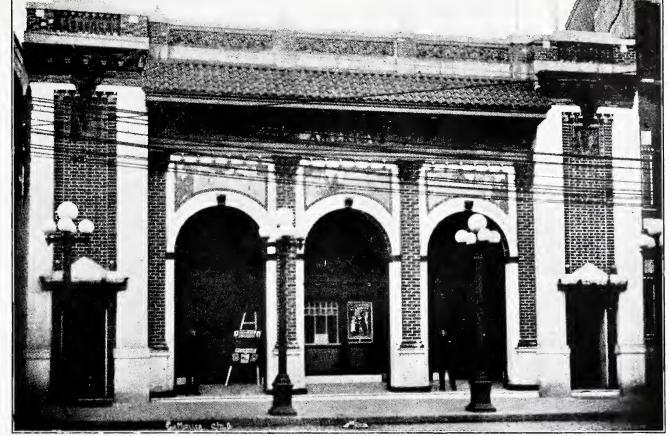
His sueeess is due to the fact that he studies the individual needs of every eustomer in order to give him a perfect fit. "Stan." goes East every year to get new ideas and styles, and because of this fact, his trade extends to every part of Cincinnati.

of the oldest in Cumminsville, and Stanley, following the footsteps of his father, John N. Dornseifer, takes an active interest in civic matters pertaining to this locality. Stanley has been a member of the Northside Business Club since its beginning, has served on many committees, and at the present time is serving on the Light Committee. He has built a handsome home at 1612 Palm Avenue, and intends to live in Cumminsville for the rest of his days.

The Americus Theatre

Geo. F. Horning, Manager





Cumminsville's

Home

of

Popular

Amusements



The present handsome theater building was first thrown open for its daily performances on January 26, 1911, which met with great success up to the present day. The moving picture arrangements is very complete, all danger of fire from the moving picture machine is eliminated by the perfect plan hit upon by the management of the Americus.

This building has been examined by the Ohio fire authorities and pronounced as beyond all possible danger from fire. This stamp of approval npon the construction of the building is kept in spotless condition. The Americus Theater has given to this suburb just that kind of a playhouse and just that sort of attractions that have pleased everyone. The Americus Theater does not appeal to

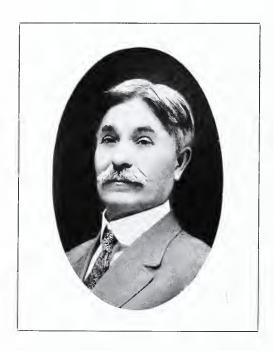
persons of any one age in particular, but for both young and old. The young folk find something to entertain them during a performance, and those in years are generous patrons of this cozy playhouse which the enterprise and public spiritedness of the Queen City Amusement Company made possibly for this suburb.

The North Side Business Club's big minstrel jubilee was a big success at this beautiful house of quality. It also was produced and staged by Geo. F. Horning, manager of the Americus Theater.

The doors of this theater are open every evening at 6:30, special matinee Sundays and holidays.

Nothing but the latest photo plays are shown at this theater, whose shows are always better than the best.

Thomas P. Zachman



Thos. P. Zachman stands out as one of the leading business men of Cumminsville. He is one of the few who lived in our suburb when Cumminsville had a mayor and was independent of Cincinnati. His parents came to Cumminsville in 1869 and located at 4005 Hamilton Avenue. Later his father, P. J. Zachman, purchased property at 4123 and 4125 Spring Grove Avenue, opening up a wallpaper and upholstering business. The business increased rapidly and P. J. Zachman soon took his son, Thomas, in as a partner, and the business was conducted under the name of P. J. Zachman & Son. They soon added another branch to their business—that of renovating feathers.

When his father died, in 1893, Thomas took entire charge of the business and added the household furniture line. It was soon found necessary for him to secure larger quarters in order to meet the demands of his growing business. The handsome building at 4024 Hamilton Avenue is the result.

At the present time, Mr. Zachman uses his place on Spring Grove Avenue as a factory for making mattresses and upholstering parlor furniture, couches, davenports, etc., while his salesrooms are at 4024 Hamilton Avenue—Zachman's Corner.

Mr. Zachman's success in business has come through his courtesy to every one. He has a complete stock of furniture, carpets, stoves and wallpaper, and can supply your wants in anything pertaining to this line.

Mr. Zachman is a true Cumminsvillian, having lived here praetically all of his life, and having built up a leading industry. He is a member of the Northside Business Club, is an enthusiastic citizen of our suburb, and is always ready to help better local conditions.

Give him a trial.



· ZACHMAN'S CORNER.

The Valley Packing Company



First slaughter house in Cumminsville, built in 1879.

In 1878, just thirty-six years ago, when Spring Grove Avenue was still a mud road, and the old covered wooden bridge which spanned Mill Creek was one of the sights of Cummins-ville, what is now the Valley Packing Company had its beginning.

The site of the original building was the plot of ground on which now stands the home of Mr. Heltman, and in those days was sufficiently large and well enough equipped to meet the needs of the business. After twelve years time, the business grew to such an extent that it became necssary to move to larger quarters; and in 1890 the present building, with the exception of a few additions, was built on Colerain Avenue and Mill Creek. This was before mechanical refrigeration had been extensively applied to the industry; and at that time the meat was kept cool on the same principle as we now cool our food in the family refrigerator.

It soon became apparent, with the growth of the business, that this method was as cumbersome as it was costly; and in 1896 a ten-ton refrigerating machine was installed, which served its purpose very well. In 1906 it became necessary to enlarge again, and a new engine room was erected and a thirty-ton refrigerating plant installed.

With the advent of Government inspection, it became neces-

sary to make many new changes until, at the present time, the building meets with all the requirements, and is thoroughly up-todate in equipment.

From about eighteen cattle a week, which was the average number of animals killed in 1878—thirty-six years ago—they now kill weekly from eight hundred to nine hundred animals.

Up until 1910 the business was conducted under the name of Wm. Geringer & Sons; but during that year a change was made, and it was organized as the Valley Packing Company. The present owners are Wm. Geringer Sr., president: Wm. J. Geringer, vice-president; and Jos. Geringer, secretary.

The Valley Packing Company have long enjoyed the distinction of being the chief distributing point for the retail butchers of Cumminsville.



New Home, built in 1891.

John Seiwert



JOHN SEIWERT, SR.



SEIWERT'S CAFE "ON THE VIADUCT"



JOHN SEIWERT, JR.

John Seiwert Sr. was born in Merxheim, Prussia, January 30, 1851. His early boyhood was spent upon the banks of the River Rhine. Here he served an apprenticeship as a baker; but the longing for that great new land across the sea led him, in the year 1868, to bid farewell to his fatherland and emigrate to America, arriving in New York on December 28th of that year.

He came from New York to Canton, Ohio, where he engaged with the agricultural machine works of that city for a number of years, after which the favorable reports he heard of Cincinnati, "The Queen City of the West," led him to the gates of this thriving city.

His first place of employment in this city was the cafe at the old Orpheus Hall, on upper Vine Street. After being employed here for several years, he built a very nice place at the corner of Clifton Avenue and Calhoun Street, where he managed a successful business for ten years. In 1898 he changed his location to 4000 Spring Grove Avenue, Cumminsville, where he was successfully engaged until 1911, when his son, John Jr., succeeded him. He retired to a farm life, settling near White Oak, Ohio. He is at present living in Westwood.

John Jr. has since removed to 3944 Spring Grove Avenue—"On the Viaduct"—where he now conducts his business.

Edward Knoechel



Mr. Knoechel was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, in 1875. He came to America in 1890, and learned the tailoring business in New York City. In 1892 he moved to Cincinnati, and has been a resident of this city since that time. He located in Walnut Hills, where he conducted a tailoring business for about twenty years, and numbered among his customers some of the most prominent business men of this city. He then came to Cumminsville, and after being connected for one year with Fisher & Company, tailors, 4203 Hamilton Avenue, Northside, succeeded to the business of this firm.

Mr. Knoechel caters to the people requiring high-class tailoring work; and his store at 4203 Hamilton Avenue is one in which can always be found the most up-to-date patterns of goods and high-class service. He has been a member of the Northside Business Club since 1910, and has always shown a willingness to lend his assistance to any project that will tend to the betterment of the community as a whole. We feel that we can safely recommend Mr. Knoechel to all those requiring the highest class and most up-to date tailoring.

Spaeth Undertaking Establishment



Mr. Andrew G. Spaeth, the prominent funeral director and embalmer, bears a name that has been identified with the same business in Cumminsville for about a quarter of a century.

In 1891 A. G. Spaeth, Sr., established himself in this business at 3830 Spring Grove Avenue. When he died, in 1899, his two sons, Andrew G. Jr., and Frederick, took charge of the business. Increase of business demanded new quarters, and so a modern, up-to-date establishment, consisting of an office, large and small chapel—for private and public funerals—and carriage house, was erected at the corner of Spring Grove Avenue and Dorman Street. Andrew G. Spaeth, Jr., who has charge of the business, has added auto ambulance service and auto funeral cars. His success is due to expert embalming, prompt service, courteous treatment, careful work, long experience, and a personality adapted to this particular business.

The Fisk Brothers Company

IMPORTERS - MONUMENT BUILDERS - SCULPTORS

4016-4024 Spring Grove Avenue, Knowlton's Corner



The Fisk Brothers are descendants of the first monument manufacturers in the United States. It is interesting to know that their plant is the largest in this country devoted to the monument manufacturing business.

Some of the largest work in the States is manufactured in this plant. The best of sculptors and artists are employed and the plant is equipped with all the modern granite working machinery and comprises about four acres of ground.

The officers of the company are Cecil E. Fisk, Harry E. Fisk, George W. Fisk, and James G. Fisk.

Charles H. Nicholas



Mr. Charles H. Nicholas was born at 3931 Spring Grove Avenue, October 4, 1872. He is the son of Valentine Nicholas, who was one of Cumminsville's best known and respected citizens. Mr. Nicholas has had the advantage of seeing Cumminsville grow from a very small village to its present large population, prominence, and to be one of Cincinnati's most progressive suburbs. The grocery business at 1631 Hoffner Street is the result of marked activity and hard work, which was originally begun December 2, 1898, at 3904 Colerain Avenue.

We take particular pleasure in commending Mr. Nicholas to any and all of our neighbors who desire service, quality, and fair prices for the products needed in their homes. Mr. Nicholas's life in Cumminsville is well known to most of us, and it goes without saying that it has been marked not only by muusnal activity, but by an interest in all things beneficial to the community. He was elected treasurer of the Northside Business Club at the annual election of December, 1913, and has served in that capacity with such credit to himself as to merit the confidence which our membership mustintingly places in him.

F. C. Blikle & Son



This pioneer firm was established thirty-five years ago by Haebe & Blikle at No. 20 Knowlton's Block. Their partnership continued until the year 1890, when it was succeeded by F. C. Blikle & Co., admitting as junior partner H. J. Jacob. This partnership. after a five years' existence, was dissolved, the firm thereafter doing business as F. C. Blikle Co. During all this time a large and successful business in hardware, stoves, and house-furnishing goods, and in roofing of all kinds, cornice and sheet metal work was carried on, The firm successively occupied the Odd Fellows' Building, No. 4031 Hamilton Avenue, built by the senior of the present firm, and, until lately, No. 4032 Hamilton Avenue. They are now located at Hoffner and Gulow Streets, where they devote themselves mainly to the manufacture of all kinds of galvanized iron and sheet metal work, skylight work and spouting, in addition to slate, tin, and rubber roofing, the three latter being the leading factors in their work, embracing as they do contracts and large jobbing orders to which special attention is paid. Their shop equipment and working facilities are of the first order, enabling them to take care of all the work—present and prospective—in a most effective, prompt, and satisfactory manner.

With respect to the personnel of the firm, we believe its characteristics, calculated to gain and hold the public's favor, are well blended, embodying as they do long experience, integrity, capability, and conservatism not restricted, however, by up-to-date methods, ideas, and the go-ahead spirit naturally inherent in the newer generation.

Michael Courtot



Mr. Courtot has been a resident of Cumminsville since 1876, and through hard work and close attention to business has succeeded in building up a business that puts him among the leaders in his particular line.

"Mike," as he is popularly known, puts personality into his work to such an extent that his patrons can feel assured they are getting the best possible results for the amount of money expended—in fact, whenever you see a good job of painting, it is safe to assume that Courtot has been on the job.

Mr. Courtot has been a member of the Northside Business Club since its infancy, and has always given a great deal of his time and attention to things which are of interest and benefit to Northside and Cumminsville. All those who desire the services of someone able to give them high-class work, can reach "Mike" at 4158 Pitts Avenue, or by telephone.

The Provident Loan Company

The Provident Loan Company of Northside, Cincinnati, one of the principal financial institutions of this section of the city, was incorporated under the laws of Ohio, March 15, 1887, and has a capital stock of \$2,000,000. It meets every Tuesday evening at 1606 Chase Avenue (near Hamilton Avenue), and is the only building and loan association in the central and northeastern portion of the Twenty-Third Ward.

Its directors are Edgar L. Kennedy, president; Chas. A. Miller, vice-president; M. S. Turrill, treasurer; F. W. McNutt, secretary; F. H. Williams, attorney; H. S. Johnson, Fred Wilmink, and H. B. Hawk, Finance Committee; Dr. Louis Schwab, E. N. Mortimer, and Albert Williamson, Appraising Committee; also John H. Brown, J. H. Locke, Wm. A. Schmid, W. B. Robertson, and Ira D. Washburn.

This association has embodied the best features of others now in prosperous existence; and offers to both the borrower and the non-borrower superior inducements. Starting at its first meeting, twenty-seven years ago, with 218 subscribed shares, it has constantly increased, and now records more than 3,000 shares distributed among 700 shareholders.

The appraisers, who personally investigate realties offered as security for loans, are to give minute details of ground and buildings separately, of the character and quality of material used; also information as to street location, the drainage, and the gas and water supply, not accepting the borrower's statements of values, for the appraisers must report an equitable and reasonable valuation, especially guarding the interests of the association with acceptable security.

The annual election takes place the last Tuesday of September; dividends declared the week following, which for many years have have not been less than 6 percent.

Louis Edward Dornseifer



Louis E. Dornseifer, born March 24, 1862, at 3823 Colerain Avenue, is the son of Henry B. Dornseifer, one of Cumminsville's oldest citizens. Mr. Dornseifer conducts the jewelry business at 4012 Hamilton Avenue, to which he succeeded at the death of his father. He is also interested in the Eagle Printing Company.

Mr. Dornseifer's jewelry store is one in which fair dealing has always been the watchword, and in which his patrons can find the latest designs in jewelry.

In 1903 he became a member of the Mount Hope Senate, Essenie Order; and has since become identified with such organizations as the Cumminsville Credit Association, Retail Jewelers' Association, Knights of Pythias, Junior Order U. A. M., and the Northside Business Club, of which he is a charter member. He has taken an active interest in these organizations, in each of which he has at one time or another been honored by being selected to serve in an important official capacity.

Maurice Abrams

In September, 1910, Maurice Abrams started his merchant tailoring business at 4004 Spring Grove Avenue. Through his honest and upright methods his business increased to such an extent that this place was found to be inadequate, and it was necessary for him to seek larger quarters. He is now located in the beautiful and commodious store at 4027 Hamilton Avenue, a photograph of which, together with that of

His collection of woolens and other fabrics is, as always, right up to the minute, being the newest and most exclusive designs from the looms of the best American and English weavers.

The man who is looking for extreme styles in clothes, as well as he who wishes the more conservative styles, can find them at this store. Each particular idea that anyone may have is worked into the clothes



the enterprising and progressive proprietor, is shown herewith.

Mr. Abrams attributes his success largely to the fact that he is selling clothes at moderate prices that are made of dependable materials, and which, together with first-class workmanship, are the highest expression of the tailor's art. The same standard of quality that was adopted at the inception of this business still obtains. Garments made by him are far removed from those of the ordinary tailor who makes clothes at the same prices.

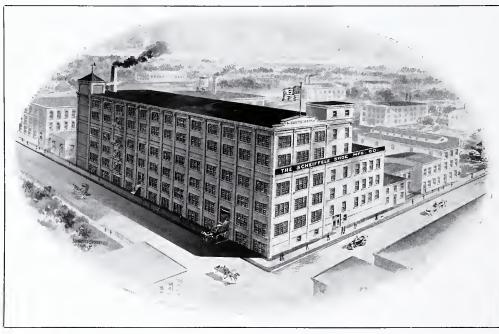
with the methods Mr. Abrams uses, viz: needle moulded clothes, not pressed into shape.

His prices are really low when taken into consideration with the quality of his garments, and the quality is remembered long after the price paid has been forgotten. The prices on suits and overcoats range from \$20 upward; tronsers, \$5 and upward. He also does first-class French dry cleaning.

The Scheiffele Shoe Manufacturing Company

Hoffner and Delaney Streets

MAKERS OF "SALLY WALKER" SHOES FOR CHILDREN



1914

60,000 Square Feet.

Daily Capacity,
2,500 Pairs.

The Scheiffele Shoe Manufacturing Company commenced business January, 1900, in the old Tarant factory, 4029 Hamilton Avenue, making two hundred pairs of shoes a day. Increased capacity by adding building at 4027 Hamilton Avenue in 1902. Added buildings, 4028 and 4031 Hamilton Avenue, in 1903. Moved entire plant to present location, built especially for us, February, 1904. A three-story addition was connected to plant at 1680 Hoffner Street in 1907; and a two-story addition and connecting building was added in 1911.

1900

7,000 Square Feet.

Daily Capacity,

200 Pairs.

Jacob Henn



"Jake" Henn was born in Germany, October 19, 1853, and at six years of age he emigrated to this country and located in Kentucky. At nine years of age he was in the employ of a dairyman, making long trips late at night over the wild and mountainous roads of the "Dark and Bloody Ground;" but "Jake" was courageous, and knew not fear. At the age of twelve he hired out to a farmer further south in Kentucky, and from daylight to sunset followed a plow—a vocation, by the way, that some of our greatest statesmen followed in their youth. At the age of fifteen years he migrated to Ohio, and worked for his brother Chris, who conducted a barber shop in Cumminsville, until he was twenty years old, when he started a shop of his own. His fame soon spread throughout Hamilton County, and people traveled miles to "Jake's" shop to have him remove the hirsute growth with dexterity and skill that was really remarkable.

Although not fortunate enough to receive a common school education, Mr. Henn's quick perception and keen observation have made him a man whose views and opinions are sought on matters of vital importance. He is also conceded to be an authority on mushrooms.

Mr. Henn has been in his present location—3951 Spring Grove Avenue—since June, 1881, three years before the big flood; but floods do not cause him any alarm, for he expects to stay there forever.

J. F. Kutchbauch



As a pioneer druggist of Cumminsville, Mr. Kutchbauch has watched the health of this vicinity for more than a quarter of a century. As a young man he looked for a location for a drugstore in Cincinnati, and was told at one of the wholesale drug houses that the little town of Cumminsville, Ohio, might be a good place, for it was a very unhealthy community. It did not have any made streets and sewers, and some sections were damp and malarial.

When he located he did not find conditions as bad as pictured to him, but there was a demand for fever and ague remedies. Quinine and Blue Mass were extensively called for at his counter.

But gradually the city with its paved streets and sewers extended its jurisdiction to this pretty town, and hollows were filled, creeks covered; and to eliminate typhoid fever, of which they had a dreadful scourge in the mineties, wells were abandoned, eisterns filled, streets cleaned oftener and oiled until the deathly plagues were so minimized that Cumminsville became one of the healthiest suburbs of Cincinnati.

Mr. John F. Kutchbauch, after twenty-six years' service to the community, retires from the drug business, having sold his store July 1st to Edwin G. Hegeman, who has been with him as a clerk for the last twelve and a half years.

Schmid Bakery



ALBERT SCHMID

Andrew Schmid, the founder of the present business was born in Wittenberg, one of the university towns of Germany, on the sixteenth of March, 1837. He was one of a family of nine, who left Germany in May, 1854, and came to America. Andrew and his father, three brothers and

four sisters made the journey, and finally settled in Cumminsville.

Within three months of his arrival in this

country, Christopf Schmid, the father, and his four sons opened a bakery on Spring Grove Avenue, near Elmore Street, founding by this act the Schmid Bakery, now one of the oldest established business houses in Cumminsville.

In 1867 Andrew Schmid was married to Caroline Adams. He continued with his father and brothers until 1870, during which year he left his father's employment and opened a bakery on Spring Grove Avenue near Dorman Street. During the next five years the business prospered, and he was enabled, in 1875, to move into the building now occupied by the Northside

Business Club. In 1891 the building now occupied by the business and residence was completed, and in 1892 the bakery was moved into it.

Andrew Schmid died March 31, 1914, being survived by Mrs. Schmid and ten children. For several years the business has been carried on by two sons, Albert and Chester, both of whom had been

brought up in the business. The policy adhered to in all these years of preparing necessaries and delicacies for the people of Cincinnati's north end has been one based on the slogan, "Quality First." One may search all over Cincinnati for something in bakery goods, and find top quality right

here at home.

The Schmid Bakery is without doubt the biggest suburban bakery in the city. In order to build up



CHESTER SCHMID

a big bakery business, such as the one herein described, it is necessary for the management to know three particular things: First, the wants of the people: second the ability to supply these wants; third, systematic arrangement of bakeshop, store, and delivery facilities.

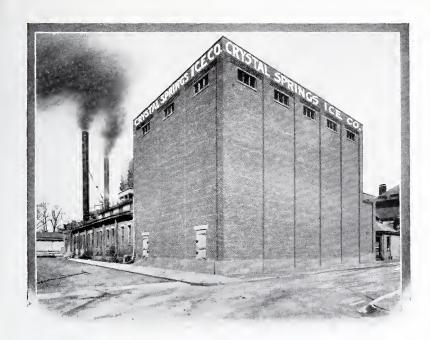
Schmid's Bakery has always excelled in all of these points. This bakery fills a particular place in the north end of Cincinnati that was left open by the falling off in home baking. The housewife cannot compete with the well organized bakery. The big baker can produce a loaf of bread, and sell it to the honsewife at less than it

will cost her—wear and tear on her nerves and other similar conditions considered. The success of the Schmid Bakery has been to the housewife the success of an agency built to take the labor, heat, uncertainty, and nerve-racking parts out of baking for her. To compare the Schmid loaf of bread and the fancy or plain cake with that baked in the home, is to immediately decide to leave the baker worry for you.



SCHMID BAKERY AND RESIDENCE

Crystal Springs Ice Company



It was not so many years ago that natural ice was the refrigerant used in all branches of trade. Manufactured ice, having become a commercial success, was placed upon the market, and, like anything new, had to win its way into popular favor.

About twenty-five years ago Mr. Caleb Dodsworth and associates established the Crystal Springs Factory at Knowlton and Apple Streets, where there was apparently an abundant supply of sweet, cool spring water. This new factory was of sufficient eapacity for the time being; but with a growing community, and its product steadily gaining in favor, increased capacity became necessary from time to time, until at the present day Cumminsville has one of the largest and best equipped ice factories in Cincinnati.

The Crystal Springs plant not only takes care of the Cumminsville trade, but has a large clientele in Clifton, Avondale, St. Bernard, Winton Place, and Camp Washington. College Hill and Elmwood Place are also supplied from this factory. The expense of delivery being a large item in the cost of ice, a Selling Station has been established at the factory for the benefit of retail customers who desire to save this expense. A much larger piece of ice is given at the factory for the same money than can be obtained from the wagons. The station is open until 6 P. M. on week days, and 1 P. M. on Sundays.

The employes of this company have always been selected with regard to their special fitness for the business. In order to maintain its organization during the winter months, the Coal Department of the business was inaugurated. Ever since its inception this branch has been a success, special effort being made to secure the best grades of coal obtainable.

To furnish pure ice and good coal, and give at all times prompt service coupled with courteous treatment, will always have the management's best endeavors.

The officers are William A. Schmid, president: L. D. Shaw, secretary, and E. L. McMakin, superintendent.



The Heilman Motor Car Company



This automobile was built in Cumminsville in 1901 by John C. Heilman, and was the first gasoline automobile built in Cincinnati.

The pioneer in the automobile industry in Cincinnati and Cumminsville is Mr. John C. Heilman. As far back as 1901 he built a single cylinder gasoline automobile, which was the first gasoline automobile built in Cincinnati and was considered a marvel at that time. He continued on from that time repairing and making parts for automobiles, and occasionally building a complete motor car.

In 1909 he was joined by Mr. M. W. Jennings, and the firm was then established and operated under the name of the Heilman Automobile Company, located at Vandalia and Gulow Streets. In 1911 the company was incorporated under the name of The Heilman Motor Car Company, with Messrs. John C. Heilman, M. W. Jennings,



JOHN C. HEILMAN, President



M. W. JENNINGS, Sec'y-Treas.



STANLEY HART, Sales Mgr.

S. D. Hart, J. Frank Davis, and F. L. Parks as incorporators of the company.

A two-story fire-proof garage and show rooms was then erected at the corner of Blue Rock Street and Hamilton Avenue, where the firm now maintains a selling agency, service station, and garage where they can meet most any requirements of the trade. It is worthy of mention that this is the first garage erected in the north end of Cincinnati.

This firm distributes the HAYNES—America's first car—and the COMMERCE half-ton truck. These two vehicles are too well known to require further mention.



SHOW ROOM AND GARAGE

Mr. Charles D. Bristle, the founder of the Bristle Pharmaey, entered the employment of Mr. L. L. Armstrong in the year 1865. Armstrong's Drug Store was located on Spring Grove Avenue, in the building used now by L. E. Dotzaucr. After having managed the

store for Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Bristle succeeded to the business in 1876. From this time on, the business was known as Bristle's Pharmacy. One year after taking the business over, the pharmacy was moved to its present location on the southwest corner of Hoffner Street and Spring Grove Avenue (Knowlton's Corner), where it has been for about thirty-eight years.

Mr. Charles D. Bristle died in the year 1889; and since that time the business has been owned by Harry C. Bristle, his son. In December, 1911, the drug store at the southwest corner of Hamilton and Chase Avenues was acquired by Mr. H. C. Bristle, making two stores from which to serve the needs of the people of Cumminsville. The Bristle name has loug been connected with the term, "Our drugs are as good as our soda." The Bristle sodas have long been in a class by themselves in Cincinnati, and the popularity of these beverages can be attested to every day in the year by the large number of people being served.

The modern pharmacy is a wonderful institution. The old drug store mentioned by Shakespeare, when he said, "I do remember an apothecary, and hereabouts he dwells," represented a single-room laboratory, with the shelves filled with concoctions and medicines and poisons of various kinds. The development of modern medical knowl-

edge has so increased the number of healing agents, that the conventional small room had to be extended in size until, today, a pharmaceutical laboratory is not complete unless it contains thousands of drugs and chemicals. When you consider that these must be kept

fresh and with unimpaired value, you can realize the tremendous effort necessary to keep drug stores up to the highest efficiency. The therapeutical value of drugs obtained from the Bristle laboratories is always up to the standard set by the Pharmacopeas, and their actions are always constant and to the point.

In addition to the Drug and Chemical Departments of the Bristle Pharmacies, those dealing with sick-room supplies are also of the ntmost importance. Sick-room ntensils of every description must be kept aseptic and ready for use. Bandages and first-aid material is usually needed at a moment's notice, and these are kept according to the highest development of the science of hygiene. Standard candies and the best cigars can be had at either store.

The Prescription Department, which is one of the most important departments of a pharmacy, is presided over by Mr. Bristle, and absolute accuracy in filling prescriptions is assured. The assistants are registered, and

are imbued with the feeling that a prescription must be filled with fresh drugs and chemicals, and with such precision and accuracy as to stand the test of the finest instruments. On this platform, the success of the Bristle Pharmacies has been built; and on such a platform they shall always be symbolic of all that is expected by the public.



Frank E. Dornseifer



Frank E. Dornseifer is an old resident of Cumminsville, as he has lived here forty-one years. He was born April 25, 1873, at the same location where he carries on his business. He went through the public schools here, and later started out as a newsboy and carried papers for about two years. Then the question arose: What was he best adapted for? Finally he concluded to go into the tailoring business, so to be thorough in all its branches he began at the bottom.

He was an apprentice for three years, learning how to sew and put the garments together. After he had mastered that part thoroughly he started in to learn cutting. He soon became an expert at that, and then decided to start into business.

It was very much up hill work at first, but he soon began to prosper. Now his name is known as the synonym of good workmanship. He is one of the best in his line, and designs many of his clothes. He also bears the reputation of being one of Cincinnati's foremost cutters. His clothes are noted for their distinctive style and workmanship.

He is a self-made man, and has been very successful in his business, which he has conducted at 3833 Colerain Avenue, Cumminsville, for the past twenty years.



Souvenir "History of Cumminsville"

H. P. Schuck

A Concern That Has Enjoyed Marvelous Growth



The story of the beginnings and successful eareer of H. P. Sehuck's store is one of the interesting stories connected with the business life of this community.

Mr. Sehuck, who operates and personally manages the well-known dry goods store at 4011-13-15 Hamilton Avenue, is, in every way, a self made man. He began business just as many other present day successful merchants began—upon a small scale. Eight years ago he first opened his store. He seems to have been successful from the very start. His business grew and the patronage increased, and presently Mr. Schuek found that it would be necessary, as a matter of business policy, to seek larger and more commodious quarters. He selected the present location as a most suitable one, and had the same remodeled, and has added many more feet of floor space.

The store handles all manner of dry goods, notions, and furnishings for both ladics and gentlemen. The goods are all bought under the personal direction of Mr. Sehuck. He is thoroughly familiar with the business, which he has followed all his life; and through his individual energy and enterprise has built up his business to the splendid high place it now occupies, and today he is recognized as one of Cumminsville's leading merchants.

William Multner

Cumminsville's Pioneer and Leading Grocer



Mr. Wm. Multner is the oldest groeer in Cumminsville. He established his business at No. 4005 Hamilton Avenue in 1881—thirty-three years ago. He is the leading grocer in this part of the city, and always earries a full line of staple and fancy groceries, fruits, and vegetables in season. He is much liked in the community on account of fair dealing. Parents, in sending their children to his store, can feel assured that they will be served with great care. His steady growth in business was the result of hard and faithful work and study of the wants of his patrons.

The sanitary condition of Mr. Multner's store, which is constantly being improved upon, and the quick service of his store force, seems to be very much appreciated, judging from his constantly growing trade.

In connection with the grocery, fruit and vegetable business, Mr. Multner carries in season a splendid line of systers, which are received daily; also, commencing in the mouth of September, and running throughout the entire winter mouths, he carries a line of smoked fish.



HENRY WEBER President

The H. Weber Company

FLOUR :: GRAIN :: COAL :: LIME :: CEMENT

This old reliable firm was started shortly after the Civil War by Joel Strong. In 1877 Mr. Henry Weber purchased a half interest in the business, which was continued under the name of Strong & Weber. In 1882 Mr. Barney Topmoeller bought Mr. Joel Strong's interest. The firm's name then changed to H. Weber & Co. In 1888 the old one-story feed store was enlarged to an elevator with a capacity of 25,000 bushels of grain. Through their industrial efforts additional property had to be bought to meet the demands for coal and building material. In 1912 a stock company was formed under the name of The H. Weber Company. Their office is located at the corner of Blue Rock and Apple Streets.



BERNARD TOPMOELLER Vice-Pres. and Treas.



HENRY J. WEBER General Manager



GRAIN ELEVATOR OF THE II. WEBER CO.



FRED TOPMOELLER Secretary

The F. & A. Weber Company



ANTHONY WEBER

The father of Frederick and Anthony Weber was one of the earliest settlers in this community. He came to New Burlington in 1838, and in 1850 found employment in Cumminsville as coachman for Jacob Hoffner. Here he remained for thirty-one years, until the time of his death in 1881. The sons, Frederick and Anthony, both enterprising young men, learned the carpenter trade. In 1883 they built a mill on Cherry Street. Fortune smiled on the brothers, and their business increased so rapidly that they enlarged their mill each year for three years. In 1886 they built a factory on the corner lot adjoining their present mill, and carried on the business until 1890. They then engaged in real estate business on a large scale, having purchased and developed the Fuller property, which was the cause of great improvement in that locality, greatly beautifying the community.

The Weber Brothers were the first to build conerete buildings in Cumminsville, building three in three years. The first one built is now occupied by the Scheiffele Shoe Co.; the second is occupied by the Helming-McKenzic Shoe Co.; and the third, by the Williams Shoe Co. This last building was intended to be used as a warehouse and factory by the F. & A. Weber Co., but

the Williams Shoe Co. finally persuaded them to lease it.



FRED WEBER

Anthony Weber was married to Mary Ruthemeyer in 1884. They have three daughters— Mary, Cecelia, and Agnes. Anthony Weber died in November, 1911. Frederick Weber was married May, 11, 1875, to Gertrude Topmoeller.

They have six children, three boys—Charles, William, and Frank—and three daughters—Catherine, Ella, and Anna.

In 1906 the brothers incorporated, the business thereafter being known as The F. & A. Weber Company. Charles A. Weber has succeeded Anthony Weber as secretary-treasurer. This firm has been the cause of much of the progress that has been made in Cumminsville.



RESIDENCE OF ANTHONY WEBER



CHAS. WEBER



RESIDENCE OF FRED WEBER

William E. Wright



William E. Wright was born in Harrison, O., August 14, 1863, a product of old English and American stock, being descended on his mother's side from Colonel John Bledsoe, on whose plantation the entire city of Lexington, Ky., now stands. After leaving school, he worked with his father in the painting business. In 1884 he came to Cumminsville, and after plying the painting trade for two years, secured employment as a wall-paper hanger for the Rightmeyer store.

On February 15, 1891, he entered the business for himself, opening a store at 3909 Spring Grove Avenue. In 1902 he purchased the building at 3911 Spring Grove Avenue, into which he moved his store. He has since remodeled the building, and today it is one of the best and most up-to-date wall-paper stores in the northern end of Cincinnati.

Mr. Wright handles only the most up-to-date and approved styles of wall paper, and in his employ may be found only expert hangers. These facts, coupled with his desire to please, insure one of receiving strictly first-class work.

With a store like Wright's in our community, anyone wishing anything in the Wright line should apply our slogan in deed as well as word, and "Get it in Comminsville."

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George K. Weissenberger

George K. Weissenberger, whose roofing and galvanized iron cornice establishment is located at 4011 Spring Grove Avenue (Knowlton's Corner), is one of Cumminsville's oldest and best known merchants in this line of business. For tweuty-eight years Mr. Weissenberger has seen almost continuous service in metal work in our suburb. He specializes in tin, slate, and tile roofing; manufactures galvanized iron cornice work, dormer windows, door caps, finials, skylights, etc. Through his up-to-date facilities, he is enabled to execute all possible orders with the greatest dispatch. Among the many contracts secured by the firm are the Miller Block, German Protestant Church, and the Baptist Church.

He has taken his son, George K. Weissenberger Jr., into the business; and the firm is now one of the busiest in Cumminsville. The experience of the elder member of the firm with the enterprise of the younger has formed a very strong combination. Their business extends all over Cincinnati.



George Durban



Mr. Durban is one of Northside's most energetic and progressive citizens, which is evidenced by the recent improvements made by him. He started in business in December, 1909, at 4141 Hamilton Avenue, and has but recently moved to his present location—4179 Hamilton Avenue—where he maintains a store that is an added attraction and ornament to our community. There is also a large store, together with green houses, in Clifton, from which Mr. Durban draws most of the flowers offered for sale. These green houses have approximately ten thousand square feet under glass. The latest equipment is used in the caring for and delivering of cut flowers, and every modern convenience is provided to insure first-class service for customers. We feel that Mr. Durban's business is a necessary adjunct to our suburb, and gives to us the privilege of availing ourselves of the full satisfaction and pleasure gained from the observation or possession of the beautiful line of plants and flowers handled by him.

To all lovers of plants and flowers we recommend a visit to this store, and can assure you always of the satisfaction of having a most varied and up-to-date assortment from which to make your purchases.

George Bauersfeld



George Bauersfeld is the well-known proprietor of Cumminsville's only five- and tencent store, which has been in operation for about five years. Owing to the demand for goods of greater value which are not ordinarily carried by five- and ten-cent stores, he has added many other lines to his stock. Cumminsville is exceptionally fortunate in having a merchant of Mr. Bauersfeld's type—one whose aim is to combine quality and price. Shoppers neglecting to visit this store once a week lose many bargain opportunities.

Mr. Bauersfeld built up this successful business through close attention and much hard work, and has quite recently been rewarded by an increase in business of such volume that it has been necessary to move into his present large quarters. It goes without saying that he is one of the Northside Business Club's most active and progressive members, and is certainly a credit to our community. He is ever ready to lend his best efforts to any project that may be beneficial to our suburb.

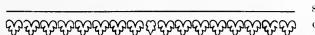
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The Consolidation Coal Company

The Consolidation Coal Company has for the past thirteen years operated a Coal Hopper and Storage Yard at the intersection of Spring Grove Avenue and The Baltimore & Ohio, South-Western Railroad. From here they distribute the various grades of Coal and Coke they produce in the States of Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky and Pennsylvania to the Cumminsville trade.

This company is one of the largest, if not the largest Coal Mining Company in the world, having a capacity of fifteen million tons annually.

Mr. Henry Feis, who is well known and popular with the Cumminsville trade, is superintendent of this plant,



William J. Erd



William J. Erd, better known as "Bill," is one of the leading brick-laying contractors of our suburb. He has worked at this trade for over a quarter of a century, and for the last 17 years has been doing contracting for brick work. The Americus and Liberty Theaters, Heilman's Garage, and the residence of Peter G. Thomson are a few of the many structures that he has erected in our suburb. He is an expert in his line, and whenever he builds a structure you can rely on the fact that it is a good one.

Bill has lived in Cumminsville all his life and is well known to everybody. He is a member of the Northside Business Club, has served on many committees and is an active citizen in our suburb. He lives at Hamilton Avenue and Glen Parker. Phone, Park 596.

The Eagle Manufacturing Company



The Eagle Manufacturing Company was established in 1897, and at that time occupied a floor in the Lion Power Building. In 1901 it was incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio. and since that time R. B. Goodrich has been its president.

In 1903 the Odd Fellows' Building, at the southwest eorner of Blue Rock and Turrill Streets, was purchased, and the Eagle Manufacturing Company occupied this building until 1909, when it found that through its growing business it would need larger quarters. The property at the southeast corner of Blue Rock and Turrill Streets was then purchased, and the five-story steel and concrete building

was erected; and in 1910 the company moved to its present location.

The business has worked up from a very small beginning, and is now the largest metal specialty manufacturing factory in the United States. It has a national reputation on fine tool and die work, special machinery, etc.; and now employs about seventy-five expert tool and die makers, mechanics, and machine hands. Besides manufacturing metal specialties of all kinds for outside firms, they also manufacture a line of patented specialties which they own.

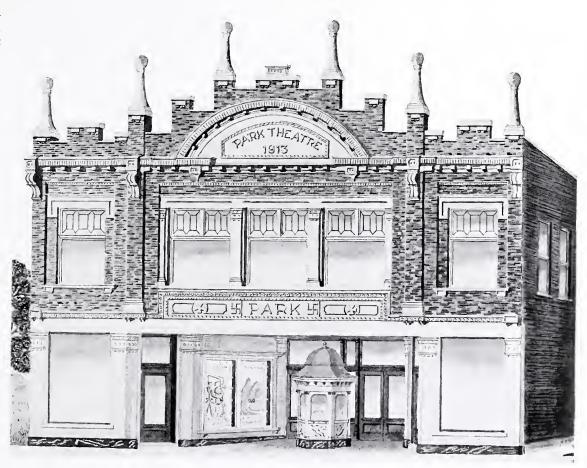
The present officers are R. B. Goodrich, president; Roger Mornison, secretary and treasurer, and O. C. Daugherty, general manager.

Park Theatre

The Northside Amusement Company, which built and owns The PARK Motion Picture Theater and Billiard Room, located on Hamilton Avenue opposite Lingo Street, was organized and incorporated on February 12, 1913, by John J. Vogelpohl. Wm. A. Schmid, Chris. J. Keller, J. H. Brown Jr., and H. G. Kruse, all Cumminsville business men. Ground was broken on April 1st: the contracts for all work being awarded to Cumminsville contractors. The building was completed and thrown open to the public on Thanksgiving Eve.

It was the first motion picture theater in America to install a direct ventilating system, at an expenditure of some \$7,500, the air being taken direct from the outside, and forced by means of a sixty-inch fan through a large tun-

nel to an outlet under each seat, supplying thirty-seven cubic feet per minute for each and every occupant, or 21,600 cubic feet per minute, the air then being forced upwards and out six large ventilators placed in the ceiling. The entire atmosphere of the theater is changed every four minutes. The seats are all mineteen and twenty inches in width, thirty-two inches back to back; and the



floor is sloped so that every patron has a comfortable and unobstructed view of the pictures at all times. The company has recently installed a Wurlitzer Ochestra Organ at an expense of \$5,000. the sole idea of the company being to give Cumminsville people a sanitary, comfortable, up-to-date motion picture playhouse equal to any in the city. This is by far the biggest improvement in Cumminsville during the past year, the completed plant having cost about \$55,000.

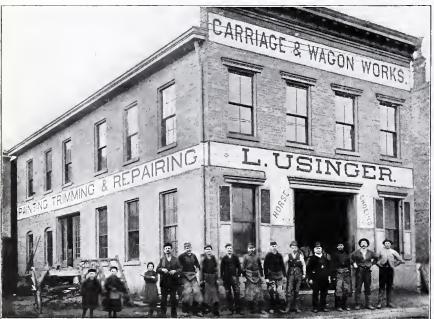
The management of this theater will endeavor to offer at all times only such entertainment as will be consistent with American Manhood and Womanhood. Our honse is a theater for mothers, daughters, sisters, and wives; where the purity of their thought will

be conserved above all things. The officers and the members of the board of directors are leading business men of this suburb, and men of family, as follows: John J. Vogelpohl, president; Chris. J. Keller, treasurer; Harry G. Krnse, secretary and manager; Louis Usinger, and John H. Brown Jr.; and all the stockholders are residents of Cumminsville.

Louis Usinger

Louis Usinger, the father of the present Louis Usinger, was one of the oldest business men in this community. Mr. Louis Usinger Sr. was born in Oberrad Nassau, Germany, in 1829. He came to America in 1850, and landed in New York City. Here he worked at his trade as a blacksmith, but was dissatisfied with conditions, and two years later he decided to go West, and settled in Pittsburgh. Here again he did not like conditions, and moved to Louisville, Kentucky, where he remained for four





months only. He then came to Cincinnati, and settled in Cummins-ville in 1855. Here he entered into a partnership in the wagon business, and in 1863 he started in business for himself at the present location, 3807 Spring Grove Avenue.

Here he continued in business until the time of his death, which occurred October 28, 1902. The business is still continued as heretofore, Louis Jr. assuming the responsibilities, assisted by his brothers, Peter and Fred.

The business methods of this firm are beyond reproach, and the work gives excellent service and splendid satisfaction. Mr. Usinger therefore has the patronage of a large number of people of this community. Mr. Louis Usinger resides at 1845 Hanfield Street; and he is always ready to aid and assist in anything that is for the betterment of this community. He is very active in the affairs of the Northside Business Club, and never shirks any responsibilities that are thrust upon him.



Theodore K. Hoelscher

3733 Spring Grove Avenue

Theodore K. Hoelscher was born in Rhine, Germany, in 1863, where he lived until he was twenty-seven years of age. While there he assisted his brother-in-law as a contractor, and he laid the first concrete sewer in Germany in 1890. He then came to America, where he became a chef and a cook, and dishes prepared by him are known to many Cincinnatians.

He came to his present location on November 23, 1912. Mr. Hoelscher, as proprietor of Popular Grove,

is a valuable asset to this community. He has gone to a great expense in remodeling and renovating both the grove and the dining rooms. His manner of serving meals tickles the palate, and his patrons always return. During the summer months he gives calberet shows nightly, and the programs rendered are of the highest type. Twice a month he gives a band concert, and that it is appreciated is best gauged by the large number of people who attend.

His garden has become the place for family gatherings, and the community can well feel proud in having a man like Mr. Hoelscher in its midst. He believes in serving his patrons well, and spares neither time nor money to gain that end. The result is that his patrons are of the best of this community.



The John J. Vogelpohl Company

The extensive plumbing and heating business operated by this eompany at 4156 Hamilton Avenue, with branches at College Hill and on State Avenue, is the result of years of hard work and close application to business by its president, John J. Vogelpohl. This company is one of the largest and best known plumbing and heating establishments in the city of Cincinnati; and in its time has had the contracts for some of the largest and most important business houses and institutions. At the present time they are working on the contract for the heating and equipment of the Good Samaritan Hospital and a number of other buildings of equal size. They have had in the past

the heating contracts for the Helming-McKenzie Co. and several other of our larger industries in this section of the city.

Mr. Vogelpohl began business on State Avenue in 1899. He moved to College Hill in 1900, and continued his business there until about 1904, at which time he transferred his business headquarters to his present location in Cumminsville. The business has grown to such an extent in the last few years that it has been necessary for the company to make some additions to their plant. At the present time they are at the height of their business prosperity, and find it necessary to carry a larger stock of merchandise than any company in a similar

line of business in Cineinnati. The class of service given by the John J. Vogelpohl Company has been such as to merit the confidence and to commend them to the citizens of Northside and Cumminsville.

The members of this eompany are known particularly through their having been identified with various of the most important business institutions in this city, and have all been active members of the Northside Business Club and other organizations for a number of years. Mr. Vogelpohl was vice-president of the Northside Business Club for two years, and has been president of the Cineinnati Master Plumbers' Association and a member of the State Board of Directors of the Ohio Master Plumbers' Association. He is president of the Northside Amusement Company, director of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, director of the Northside Bank, president of the Unity Home Company and president of the Spring Lawn Realty Company. The other members of the eompany are Messrs. Charles Duwel, Benjamin J. Topmoeller, Bernard Topmoeller, J. E. McGrath, and A. A. Dehler They ean always be depended upon to lend their assistance to any matters pertaining to the improvement and betterment of our community.



Souvenir "History of Cumminsville"

The Douglas Granite Company



B. J. Ostenkamp

Among the natural advantages in which our suburb abounds, one of the most distinctive features is our beautiful "City of the Dead"—the Cemetery of Spring Grove, noted to be the most beautiful in the world. Surrounded by magnificent scenery, dreamy lakes, trees and shrubbery, it is the last resting-place of Cincinnati's most prominent citizens and pioneers.

The beauty of this ideal spot is enhanced by the many elegant memorials placed by The Douglas Granite Company at the graves of the most exclusive old families of our city, such as: Alphonso Taft, Charles Schmidlapp, George McAlpin, Oliver Perin,

Wm. Ebersole, P. R. Mitchell, A. H. Mitchell, Perin Langdon, Isaac Bates, Marcus Warth, M. B. Farrin, Judge S. W. Smith, Mary A. Duhme, James M. Glenn, George F. Dieterle, James Albert Green, John A. Pitts, D. R. Baldwin, Gazzam Gano, Sarah M. Gibson, Wm. G. Hosea, George M. Stone, R. W. Neff, etc., etc.

Established in 1870 by George A. Douglas, who was known

as the Dean of the monument industry in the Middle West, the name of The Douglas Granite Co. has become a household word for all that is beautiful and artistic in memorial building. Its stern principles for all that is honorable in business methods, and in its dealings with its employes as well as the public in general, has won for it an enviable reputation in the business world. Its unalterable standpoint of accepting no contracts unless specified for the very best of workmanship and material, has won for it the confidence and patronage of Cincinnati's most exclusive families.

B. J. Ostenkamp, the president and general manager of the company, has been a life-long student of monumental design, and a large number of the beautiful memorials that decorate the graves of our prominent citizens have been designed by him. His thorough technical knowledge, acquired during a period of over twenty-five years at his chosen profession, assures those seeking his advice of the very highest ideals in the monumental art. Mr. Ostenkamp has been a resident of Cumminsville for over thirty years, and resides in a beautiful bungalow of his own design at 1675 Pullan Avenue.



The Helming-McKenzie Shoe Company



Cumminsville's

Leading

Industry



Line in Cincinnati''

"The Swellest

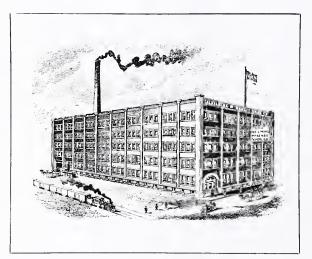


GEORGE R. VOLLMAN

WM. S. McKENZIE

The photos herein shown represent the officers of Cumminsville's greatest industry—The Helming-McKenzie Shoe Company, located at 4015-19 Cherry Street—namely, Wm. S. McKenzie, president; John Helming Jr., vice-president; and George R. Vollman, secretary.

About twenty-three years ago this concern organized to manufacture ladies' fine shoes in a very humble way; and by persistent efforts, coupled with honest, upright business dealings throughout their career, they have grown to such an extent as to be numbered among Cincinnati's greatest and most prosperous shoe manufacturers. Erecting a plant on the present site eight years ago, and after having oc-



cupied it only three years, they found they had already outgrown it, and were forced to enlarge; so that their buildings now extend from Cherry to Delaney Streets, showing a frontage of one hundred and fifty feet or more on Cherry Street.

Cumminsville may justly be proud of this organization, who employ about five hundred people, and whose weekly pay roll averages seven thousand dollars or more, the majority of which is distributed amongst the workers residing in this village.

They have deservedly earned and look upon their slogan with much pride—namely, that of "The Swellest Line in Cincinnati Today."

Thomas J. Conner



THOMAS J. CONNER

When Patrick Conner, the father of our well-known Councilman, left Roscommon, Ireland, in 1847, and came to Cincinnati, this country gained a citizen of the same stock that helped to make our nation what it is today. Young Patrick. who was but sixteen, secured a job on an Ohio River steamboat. Later he drove a team. Patrick, with his Irish vigor, soon went into the teaming and contracting business for himself with a vim. and success crowned his efforts. In 1863 he came to Cumminsville, and two years later he built his home on Delaney Street (the site of which is now used by a part of the Helming-McKenzie Shoe Co. plant), and lived there until his death in 1883. He was one of the pioneers who helped build Cumminsville, and was always an en-

thusiastic worker for anything that might better conditions here.

Soon after Patrick Conner moved to Cumminsville, Thomas

J. Conner was born. Thomas J. was certainly "a chip off the old block," as the old saying goes. Inheriting his father's energy, today he stands out as one of the most prominent figures in Cincinnati, and especially in our locality. He is engaged in the steam and hotwater heating and power pipe fitting business. That he is an expert in his line is attested by the fact of the many jobs he has completed throughout this locality. One of his late big jobs was the installation of a Warren-Webster Heating System and Power Plant for the factory building of Cumminsville's new big industry, the Ohio Knife Company, located at the intersection of the C. H. & D. R. R. tracks and Dreman Avenue. He gives prompt attention to all work, large or small, new or repair jobs.

Cumminsville is justly proud of its Councilman, "Tom" Conners. The evidence of this is shown by the fact that this is his third term, "Tom" represents the people; and his honest, straightforward, clean methods have gained the respect of everyone.

"Tom" has been a member of the Northside Business Club for many years, being one of its hardest workers. His enthusiasm and ardent speeches for a "Better and Bigger Cumminsville" has injected a fighting spirit into that organization, which every civic body of its kind needs. Whenever "Tom" undertakes to do a thing you can count on it being done, and done well. He resides at 1618 Glen Parker Avenue. Phone, Park 1133-X.



The Old Conner Home on Delaney Street.

M. Kraemer



Mr. Kraemer was born in Oberfranken, in Byern, Germany, in 1875. After learning the tailoring trade in his native land, he emigrated to America in 1892. Through glowing reports of Cincinnati received by him from friends, he immediately came to this city upon his arrival in this country. He was engaged in the tailoring business on Eighth Street until 1906, when he moved to Cumminsville, and succeeded to the business of Howard Johnson at 4210 Hamilton Avenue, his present location. Mr. Kraemer has been very successful in gaining and retaining the confidence of the people of this community, and by patronizing him you are assured of the highest class of service in his particular line of work. He has made some improvements in his property which have added to Northside's attractiveness. A member of the club, he is ever ready to assist in the betterment of our suburb.

John A. Allgeyer

Mr. Allgever was born just over the border in Camp Washington. His first business activities were with the old firm of F. & A. Weber, now the F. & A. Weber Company. He was with that firm from 1884 to 1903. His next venture was in the insurance field, in which he was connected with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company as agent and assistant superintendent for five years.



Always alive to the demands of the public, he went into the millinery business at 4139 Hamilton Avenue, and later opened a hair store and hair dressing parlors in connection with his millinery business. This latest addition to Cumminsville businesses has become indispensable to the ladies of Cumminsville, and the uniform good service extended to all has won the most of the Cumminsville ladies away from the city stores.

In order to house these two stores Mr. Allgever, in 1913, built a magnificent building. This building is one of the best looking business properties on Hamilton Avenue.

Mr. Allgeyer is an active campaigner for all that is good for Cumminsville, and his interest in the Northside Business Club has always been very strong. Mr. Allgeyer is counted one of Cumminsville's substantial business men and among the leaders in bringing business to Cumminsville. In this day of progress, when business is only won through superior service, Mr. Allgeyer has proven himself a winner.

The Cumminsville German Bank

"Business is business only when conducted along straight lines." The straightest line to a permanent success for a business man now, or for the future business men, is a bank account—commercial, savings, or both. The strength of a nation, financially, is the ability of its people to save. Our people in Cumminsville are showing every day that they, too, are financially strong; and in this marked strength of our people lies the reason for the formation and organization of The Cumminsville German Bank. Many have opened commercial and savings accounts in this newest financial institution, and more are availing themselves of its advantages every banking day.

The Cumminsville German Bank was incorporated September 15, 1911. It opened for business March 4, 1912. The following show the growth of the assets from April 18, 1912, the date of

its first published statement:

 April 18, 1912.......
 \$59,475.25

 September 4, 1912......
 96,365.93

 November 26, 1912......
 99,907.85

 February 4, 1913.......
 117,026.19

 June 4, 1913..........
 160,801.91

 September 4, 1913.......
 175,600.28

 Oetober 31, 1913.......
 184,015.33

 January 13, 1914.........
 184,690.85

 June 30, 1914.......
 201,739.48

At this writing the assets are \$212,216.60—an increase since the date of opening of \$152,741.35 in a little over two years.

These published statements are a positive and convincing proof that The Cumminsville

German Bank was needed; that the people have placed confidence in this institution, and more and more are availing themselves of its advantages. Our door is always open to those who will come and TRY. Why not try NOW?

The gradual growth of The Cumminsville German Bank bespeaks volumes for the energy of its President and Board of Directors, as well as of the good will and the efforts of its ninety-five stockholders, 90 percent of whom are Cumminsville business men and merchants.

The officers are Messrs. John B. Heid, president; James G. Fisk, vice-president; Edward B. Harris, vice-president; Herbert

J. Dorger, cashier. Directors: Messrs. John A. Allgeyer, Louis Bressler, Wm. H. Cowguill, Chas. H. Dhonau, B. L. Dorger, Chas. Duwel, Henry J. H. Evers, L. A. Walton, G. A. Stifel, John Miller, C. Fred Siehl, and Henry Smith.

The Cumminsville German Bank banking rooms are at Knowlton's Corner—the "Hub of Cumminsville."

The Cumminsville German Bank offers all banking facilities—commercial and savings accounts, and safety deposit boxes. Savings accounts draw 3 percent interest, computed semi-annually, and payable in June and December. Express money orders, foreign exchange and travelers cheques are sold.



"What a Difference Clothes Will Make"

William F. Armand

Fashionable Tailor



LOTHES do not make the man, but they do make a good or bad impression of him. Competition is so keen, impressions so quickly made, that no man can afford to handicap himself unnecessarily, or forego the advantage of that "good impression," which is so easily made and which is ofttimes so lasting. In the making of clothes

much is dependent upon the tailor as to whether or not they will create that "good impression."

William F. Armand, Cumminsville's fashionable tailor, devotes his experience and talents to the designing and tailoring of clothes which give to the wearer that "success look," and which creates that "good impression." For beauty of fabric, smartness of style, and perfect fitting qualities, Armand-made clothes are unexcelled.



Mr. Armand, or just "Bill" as he is more popularly known, has been a resident of Cumminsville since 1892. In 1908 he started in the tailoring business at 4165 Hamilton Avenue—his present location—where you will find him at all times with a most complete stock of woolens and other fabrics of finest weaves. Although eatering largely to the young men, he tailors clothes just as appropriate for the older man who wishes to retain the youthful appearance.

The Union Bottling Works



The Union Bottling Works, located at Kirby Road and Frederick Avenue in the year 1900. Mr. Joseph Haunsz, owner and manager of the business, by his industry, soon built up a trade that demanded larger quarters. So that in 1903 he erected a large works at the Southwest corner of Blue Rock and Delaney Streets, where he installed the latest type of machinery.

Here the highest class of carbonated beverages—Mineral Water, Vichy, Seltzers, Soda, Lithia, Ginger Ale, and other soft drinks—are manufactured. A large force is employed here to supply the increasing demands of the business. Phone, Park 1613.

Hamilton Transfer and Storage Company

When Frank Hamilton located at 3828-30 Spring Grove Avenue in 1906, Cumminsville received a first-class transfer company. For twenty-two years Mr. Hamilton has worked at this business, and today he is considered an expert packer and mover.

converted into a modern storage house. Mr. Hamilton lives in part of the building, and the fact that there have been no fires or accidents of any kind vouches for its safety.

Frank believes that in order to do the work right



Starting with only one wagon, his business has grown to such large proportions that it necessitates the use of five wagons every day. He is also agent for the American Forwarding Company. The building, which is a large and spacious structure, has been

he must be on the job; so he personally packs the furniture, goods, etc., for moving, storing, or shipping. Promptness and carefulness are his mottoes.

Mr. Hamilton is a member of the Northside Business Club, and an active citizen of our suburb

The French Bros.-Bauer Company

This is one of the old establishments of Cincinnati. The business was begun in 1847, and has been continuously in operation since that time serving the public of Cincinnati with milk and milk products.

From an humble beginning, the business has grown to one of large proportions and many ramifications. In 1910, the present style of the business was effected by a consolidation of the French Bros. Dairy Company and the Bauer Ice Cream & Baking Company.

The company gets its supply of milk from farms within a radius of fifty miles of Cincinnati, and this milk is shipped either direct by the farmer to the Cincinnati plant or it is hauled to one of their many creameries and centralizing stations throughout this territory. Upwards of twenty-five of such stations are maintained in the best producing and grazing sections of the country, which assures a pure, wholesome and plentiful supply of fresh milk at all times. The supply is safeguarded by a systematic plan of inspection and by the extreme care and perfect pasteurization which it receives at the Cincinnati plant, before distribution.

This concern is represented in Cumminsville by one of its retail stores where its full line of milk, cream, butter, etc., is obtainable.

"The Best" Ice Cream is to be had at almost every confectionery and drug store of any prominence, not only in Cumminsville, but in the city proper and all its suburbs.

J. D. Sollek



J. D. Sollek came to Cumminsville and opened the Viaduct Cigar Store at Knowlton's Corner on February 5, 1912. Through his courteous treatment and because of the faet that he at all times tries to give customers value for their money, he has met with considerable success, his patrons coming from all parts of this vicinity.

In addition to carrying a complete line of up-to-date Smokers' Articles, he conducts a pool room. He also carries a complete line of periodicals.

John Wintz 4172 Hamilton Avenue Phone, Park 249

Dealer in

French Bros.-Bauer Ice Cream and Fancy Candies Dennison's Specialties and Party Novelties

> Orders taken for all kinds of French Bros.-Bauer Cream

Mr. Wintz has conducted a confectionery store and ice-cream parlor at 4172 Hamilton Avenue since June 22, 1910, on which date he first became a resident of Cumminsville. Mr. Wintz's store shows the result of his wide experience in the confectionery line, he having in former years followed the same line of business. He has been connected at different times with various others of Cincinnati's industries.

In addition to the full line of high-class confectionery carried by him, he is a dealer in French Bros.-Bauer Ice Cream, orders for all kinds of which can be left at his store. He also carries a complete line of Dennison's specialties and party novelties. We can assure his patrons of the very best quality of goods together with first-class service. His store is very popular one, and the extent of his patronage testifies to his able management of his business.

Mr. Wintz has been a member of the Northside Business Club for several years, and has always been very active in affairs pertaining to the advancement of Northside and Cumminsville, which is evidenced by his very up-to-date establishment.

August M. Wagner



August M. Wagner takes this means of introducing himself to the public, as his acquaintance during his brief stay in Northside is very limited.

Twenty years ago his parents took up their residence on Fergus Street, where they engaged in the grocery business. After a few years they moved to Westwood. In September, 1901, Mr. Wagner was married, and resided in Northside for two years. He then moved to Columbus, Ohio, where he resided for five years. Returning to Northside, he entered into the upholstering and furniture remodeling business at 1661 Blue Rock Street, where he has met with decided success.

Mr. Wagner's experience in his present business dates back eighteen years, during which time fourteen years were spent serving the leading furniture establishments of Cincinnati and Columbus. This prompted him to enter into the furniture remodeling business. He stands on his record, and attributes his success to giving the public what they pay for.

Perfect Painting Company



ALBERT HERBOLSHEIMER

The Perfect Painting Company, at 3844 Spring Grove Avenue, is conducted and managed by A. Herbolsheimer. Cumminsville is lucky to have an expert sign painter in its midst. The well-known maxim, "It pays to advertise," is the foundation upon which this business is built. Everywhere we see signs; good signs bring results. Herbolsheimer paints the best signs in Cincinnati. He has been painting signs for over fifteen years, and his customers range over the whole State. Give him a call, and you will find his suggestions will help your business.

Al. has lived in this suburb for twenty-two years. He is an enthusiastic Cumminsvillian, a member of the Northside Business Club, and a prominent business man in this community.

Chas. F. Leopold



The Cumminsville Market, which is conducted by Chas. F. Leopold at 4019 Hamilton Avenue, is the place where delicacies of every kind can be purchased. Vegetables of every variety fresh from the garden, the first of the season in everything; choice fruits; butter, fresh from the churn; poultry dressed to order; eggs; cheese, domestic and imported; fish; sausages; game; oysters, and a full line of all the fancy groceries make up an assortment that cannot be excelled in Cincinnati.

Careful in his selection of all articles offered for sale, Mr. Leopold is enabled to provide the residents of this suburb with the choicest goods. Ready service and polite attention given to all customers has contributed to the success of this delicatessen.

Mr. Leopold is a prominent citizen of this ward; a member of the Northside Business Club, and a booster for a better and greater Cumminsville.

Arnold Holthaus



Cincinnati has always been the center of art and musical culture, and its fame has extended all over the world. Under its beneficent influences many young men have reached the pinnacle of fame and fortune, among them, Arnold Holthaus, the subject of this sketch. Young Arnold Holthaus is a painter of the highest class, and has achieved distinction in art circles here and elsewhere as one of the foremost portrait, landscape, still-life, and pastel artists. Some of his paintings have been exhibited and commanded the attention of art lovers everywhere, of which "The Passing

Shower" is perhaps his masterpiece.

Mr. Holthaus excels as a painter of still-life; and only recently he painted two pictures—one for the H. H. Meyer Packing Company, and the other for the Dorsel (Seal of Kentucky) Flour Company—which have caused thousands of people to stop to admire them while on exhibition in the stores of the Jos. R. Peebles Sons Company on Government Square and Peebles' Corner. They are masterpieces of detail and fineness of effect and color; and although intended for advertising purposes, are splendid dining room subjects.

Young Arnold Holthaus began very early in life to manifest unusual ability as an artist; and his father, the late Gustav Holthaus, who was also an artist of great ability and reputation, at once helped young Arnold to cultivate and develope into an artist second to none. Arnold is, strictly speaking, a Cincinnati product, having been born in this city, June 16, 1874; and he takes great pride in the fact that Cincinnati leads as an art center. His studio is located at 109 West Ninth Street, where he is always glad to meet his friends and show them some of his masterly paintings. We take special pride in recommending him to the public as an artist of merit and a gentleman of culture and refinement. Mr. Holthaus lives at 1647 Hoffner Street.

1863

1914

Fifty-one Years of Progress

The George Grueninger Company

Hardware - Stoves - Tinware - Queensware

Corner Spring Grove and Colerain Avenues

George Grueninger came to Cincinnati from New York City, where he had been very successful in the hardware business. He located in Cumminsville fiftyone years ago, establishing a small store on Colerain Avenue until he could find more suitable quarters. The present business site was purchased in 1865. Through efficiency and painstaking effort to please, he and his family who succeeded him have won the confidence and patronage of an appreciative community. George Grueninger died in 1891. The celebration last year, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of his business, was a unique and interesting event in Cumminsville business annals.

William J. Todd

William J. Todd was born in Cumminsville. His father, Samuel Todd, was born in Carthage, and his mother, Anna Todd, in Germany Having been in Cumminsville from the time of his birth, William J. naturally secured his early education in the sturdy public schools of our suburb along with others of our corps of successful business men, all of whom were taken through school when the rod was the

principal scholastic implement. Later Mr. Todd started his business career as clerk for Ira D. Washburn, with whom he served for fifteen years.

Mr. Tood succeeded Mr. Washburn in the ownership of the business in 1900, and since that time has maintained its former clientele by the same care ful, artistic work and high quality of materials characterizing the former management, and, better than that, has increased the scope of influence of the business until today he serves the people from all parts of Cincinnati and its suburbs.



It is needless to say that sound quality is the best foundation upon which to build a successful business, and that next to that comes square dealing, knowledge of the business, initiative, and other factors. Mr. Todd being a descendant of the early settlers in Boston, in Pilgrim days, began business with the New England idea of doing things right or not at all, and this slogan will win for any one even as it has won for the Todd business.

In the periodic *brighten-up* campaigns in the northern section of our city no one takes a more important part than the only business in Cincinnati specializing in wall papers, paints, decorators' supplies and window glass. This combination means a bright new surface, both within and without, and when used intelligently gives to the house or business place an appearance that is most pleasing

to the most artistic tastes.

A bright home or a bright office or business place gives to life a tang of satisfaction, and adds to one's enjoyment of surrounding things, and, best of all, by preserving the surfaces that have been decorated, adds years to the life of the home or business building. From the multiplicity of elements used in this line of work it would seem that to have full command of the entire business of deeorating one must be somewhat of an artist's catalogue. The extra value attached to a job because it was done by Todd in-

dicates a full command of the artistic as well as of the material.

Mr. Todd is a booster for Cumminsville, and is always lined up for anything that will benefit Cumminsville as a whole, including the Northside Business Club, of which he has been an enthusiastic member from its inception. His place of business, well known to every one, is at the corner of Hamilton Avenue and C. H. & D. crossing.

L. E. Keller & Company

We take pleasure at this time and in this manner in expressing our deep sense of appreciation and of gratitude to all who have extended their patronage to our firm during these many years, and promise to continue, as in the past, to do our utmost to deserve a continuance of the patronage and the good will of our neighbors and our friends.

We are fully equipped for constructing all kinds of cornices, skylights, tin, slate, and tile roofing in all their branches, employing only first-class mechanics and guaranteeing all our work for one year after completion.

In the year 1879 the building was erected in which the hardware and roofing business that was begun by L. E. Keller & Co. has since then had its home. In 1890 Mr. C. J. Keller became a member of the firm. The business has always been conducted with fidelity to the best interests of its patrons, for its aim has always been to deal so fairly with those who had business dealings with the firm that its work should be its best recommendation, for only in that way can a business live and continue to serve the same people year after year.



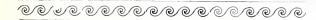
Frank Fischer, born in Badeu, Germany, emigrated to America, and settled in Cincinnati, June 12, 1888. He secured employment with a wholesale butcher, for whom he worked for three years.

On July 25, 1891, he embarked in business for himself, opening a retail meat store on Dudley Street, where he continued successfully for about seven years. On January 2, 1898, he purchased the property of Mr. Mike Groub at the corner of Elmore and Borden Streets, where he has since carried on the business of a daily meat market and grocery.

Mr. Fischer is assisted in his business by his son, both of them being well known in Cumminsville. They are very attentive to the most minute details of their business, and try to give their patrons at all times the best of goods and prompt service.

J. A. Schneider & Company

This firm was established in 1875, by Charles and John A. Schneider, and continued until 1879, under the name of Schneider Brothers. In 1879 the father of Charles and John A. Schneider entered the firm, but retired after a few years, when Gustave Schneider, a brother secured an interest in the business which he maintained until his death, when George W. Schneider became a partner and continued as one of the firm for seven years, after which he withdrew from the partnership, leaving J. A. Schneider the sole owner. In 1899 W. B. Eckerle entered into the partnership with J. A. Schneider, and the business has continued up to the present date under that partnership arrangement. They have made a business of the manufacture of carriages and spring wagons, and enjoy the confidence of all who have had dealings with them. They are both members of the North Side Business Club, and have always been very active in the affairs of Cumminsville.



Wm. L. Fehrman

Wm. L. Fehrman is the son of Henry Fehrman, one of the old pioneers of this community. Henry Fehrman came to America when he was six years of age, and settled in Cumminsville forty-one years ago, being employed in the rope-walk which was located on Dreman Avenue.

He then started a bakery on Spring Grove Avenue, south of Elmore Street, where he was quite successful. About twenty years ago he built the house at the corner of Elmore Street and Spring Grove Avenue, in which building the bakery is still located.

In 1912 he transferred the business to his son, Wm. L., who is successfully following the footsteps of his father. The father is still working with the son, and is active in the affairs of the firm.

Henry Fehrman has always taken an active interest in all civic affairs of the community, and has always looked to the betterment of Cumminsville. Wm. L. Fehrman is an active member of the Northside Business Club, and is always willing to lend any assistance which is for the progress of Cumminsville.



The Hotel Washburn began to do things very early in its history, and has continued to be an active force in our suburb ever since. This well-known house is an old land mark, having been ereeted and occupied as a hotel since 1889. Miss Anna Washburn and her sister, Alice C. Washburn, managed and operated the hotel for many years.

After the death of Miss Anna Washburn, four years ago, the business has fallen into the hands of Mrs. Alice Washburn Kelley, who has added to the building. Many modern improvements have been made, keeping in view the wide influence of the house and the comfort of its patrons, at all times serving the very best. Our citizens well remember those famous "Washburn House Pies"

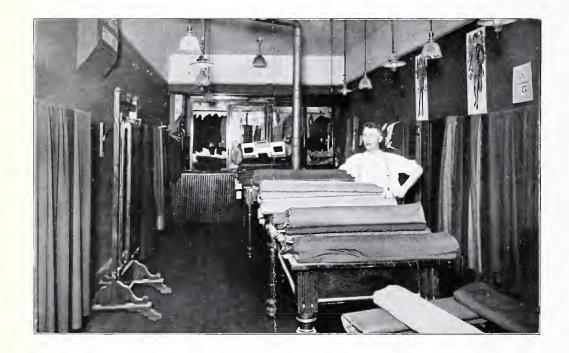
Northside Coal and Supply Co.

The Northside Coal and Supply Company, dealers in coal, sand, gravel, eduent, sewer pipe, and other supplies, has its office and commodious yard at the intersection of the C. H. & D. R. R. tracks and Blue Rock Street.

For about ten years this firm has been ably conducted by John J. Weiss. As its yards are situated in the center of our community, also adjoining the C. H. & D. R. R., it enjoys special advantages, the benefit of which it gives to its enstoners, large or small, in quick service. Its trade extends all over Cincinnati. The public schools and other municipal buildings of our suburb are supplied with coal by this concern. Situated near the factory district of Cumminsville, it is enabled to give them the best of service in a high quality of steam coal.

Mr. Weiss has built up a large trade with private families by reason of his conrecons treatment and the high quality of his coal. Contractors throughout our vicinity are well acquainted with the fair methods of this firm. Mr. Weiss is an energetic member of the Northside Business Club, and an active worker for our suburb.





John Korkes, or "Korkes the Tailor" as he is best known, was raised and educated in the west end of the city, and started in the tailoring business in 1890. He moved to Cumminsville in April, 1908, in his present location, at 4016 Hamilton Avenue. He at once endeared himself to the people of this community; and after being in this community only one year, it was necessary for him to remodel and enlarge his store and put in new fixtures. His progressiveness has been shown in a number of ways, he being among the first to use the large exterior electric illuminating sign. He has made a specialty of \$15 suits and overcoats; and one is always pleased because he has at all times a large stock of woolens on hand. The demand for popular-priced garments was so great that he was compelled to add a complete line of \$18 to \$35 garments.

Mr. Korkes, in the six years he has been in this community, has been a very valuable asset. His fair methods and honest business tactics are known to all, and his patronage is rapidly growing.

Mr. Korkes is an active member of the Northside Business Club, and a member of a number of frateral organizations, and is active in all things that benefit the community.

Wm. L. Kemper

Wm. L. Kemper, one of our thriving business men of Cumminsville, was born in Cincinnati, December 6, 1876. When he was five years of age his parents located in Cumminsville, at 3611 Roll Avenuc, where they still reside. William passed through the public schools of this community. He went to Knowlton Street School until he was ten years of age, and then had to go to the old Kirby Road School, which was then the intermediate department. He is well remembered by all his former teachers for his interest and intelligence which he displayed while at school.

He decided to become a plumber, and became an apprentice to Wm. J. Gibson, of Cincinnati. After he became a journeyman plumber, he remained with this firm for ten years. He then found that it would be advisable to locate in his own community, and he came to Cumminsville in April of 1903. His shop was located, and still is, at 3802 Spring Grove Avenue.

Mr. Kemper is known as a conscientious worker, and his jobs and work in plumbing that he has done in Cumminsville speak for themselves. His business is growing rapidly, and everybody who has ever had to have any plumbing work done is always willing to go back, because he knows he will get a good job done.



The Fred Clos General Store Colerain and Elmore



Mr. Clos came to Cincinnati in 1904. Earlier he was a farmer in Kentucky. His principal ambition was to enter the store business; and as soon as he arrived in Cincinnati for good, he entered the employment of several large stores in order to seeure store training.

In 1909 he bought the store located at the southwest eorner of Colerain Avenue and Elmore Street. After several years with this store, his business increased to such a large extent that he found it necessary to locate in larger quarters. About this time the store on the northwest corner of the same streets became vacant, and he secured the quarters and moved his store.

Mr. Clos handles most everything that is handled by general stores, and this includes many items that are handled by stores having a special classification and a great many exclusive items. A hurried examination of his stock discloses the presence of groceries, candies, eigars and tobacco, men's wear, ladies' wear, and an innumerable list of other items, all of which are arranged for easy inspection.

Peter Buschmann

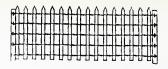
Mr. Busehmann is one of Cumminsville's oldest and most progressive business men. Having first started in business as a retail shoe dealer October 3, 1893, he has, through his ability to hustle, built up a business which is a credit to the community and an object of pride to all of us who have the interests of Cumminsville at heart. Mr. Buschmann has lived in our community for over twenty years, and we feel that the progress that has been shown in Cumminsville is due largely to men of his type who know how to hustle. Mr. Buschmann has a store at 3941 Spring Grove Avenue, and has a reputation for giving the best possible values for the least money, and we feel that the people of our community will not be amiss by patronizing him at every opportunity. The active interest shown in all local improvements, the number of years spent in our community, and the energy Mr. Busehmann has shown in building up his business are the qualities that have made Cumminsville one of the foremost suburbs of the city, and through which some of us who have only recently become residents of Cumminsville have been particularly blest. Mr. Busehmann is now, and has been for a number of years, one of the most active members of the Northside Business Club, and has always been found ready to use his best efforts towards the improvement of our suburb.







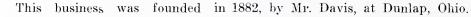
WIRE FENCE



OAK PICKET FENCE

The Davis & Siehl Company

Light Jron Work of all kinds



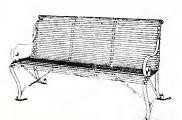
In 1889 the business was moved to Cumminsville, and in 1892 was styled Davis Fencing Co. and continued under this name until 1903 when Mr. C. Fred Siehl entered the business and the partnership of Davis & Siehl was established, the owners being Mr. J. Frank Davis and Mr. C. Fred Siehl.

In 1911 the business was incorporated under the laws of Ohio as "The Davis & Siehl Company," the men whose pictures appear here being the present stockholders, all actively engaged in the business.

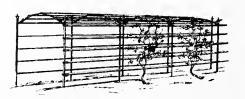
General iron work and wire work of all kinds are engaged in, though the specialty is fencing of all kinds. The principal business is done in Hamilton County, though some of its products are shipped all over the country and abroad.



CARL W. SIEHL



LAWN SETTEES
TREE GUARDS



GRAPE VINE ARBOR
All steel; will not rust; will not harm vines



PORCH TRELLIS CLOTHES POSTS



C. FRED SIEHL



G. H. VOLCK

Suburban Printing Company

H. W. McKEE, Proprietor

4170 Hamilton Avenue



Telephone, Park 1470

The Suburban Printing Company opened for business in September, 1912, with a small 10 x 15 press, and has grown until at the present date can print anything up to 24 x 34. Prompt service, combined with courtesy and fair treatment, are always to be found at this office, while to the quality of their printing any of their customers will attest. Mr. McKee (the head of the concern) is one of the younger set of business men of Northside, and his close attention to business and care in details has won for the concern many friends and customers. He is an ardent worker for the good of the community and a valued and patriotic citizen. He uses in his business a motto that well exemplifies the quality of their work—"We Never Disappoint."



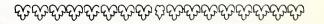
William Harrell



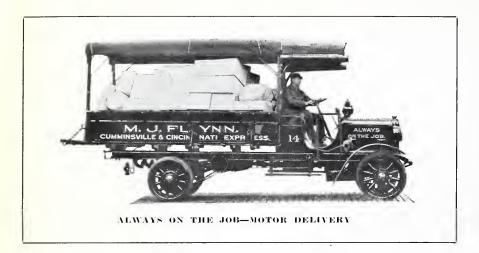
Mr. William Harrell, after serving many years with the Devere Electric Company, and later with W. G. Reuter, established himself in the electrical business in Cumminsville. He specializes in all kinds of electrical work. Quality and workmanship guaranteed.

He is one of the energetic citizens of our suburb, taking an active part in all civic affairs. He is also a prominent member of the Northside Business Club.

If you have anything in electrical work to be done, large or small, give him a trial. His residence is at 1622 Dhonau Street. Phone, Park 1571-Y.



M. J. Flynn

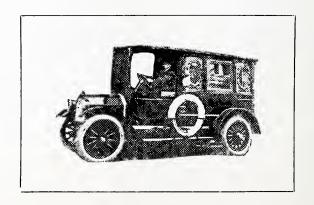


M. J. Flynn, proprietor of the Cumminsville & Cincinnati Express, was born at Third and Mill Streets, Cincinnati. His mother died while he was still a mere youth, and it became necessary for him to go forth into the world on his own initiative. At the age of 16 he became a solicitor for a Chicago firm. Later, at the close of the Spanish-American War, he enlisted in the U. S. Navy, through the recruiting station at Chicago. While in the navy he served on the U. S. S. Dixie, Columbia, Puritan, Dolphin, Hancock and Alabama. His ratings were Landsman. Ordinary Seaman, Yeoman, Secand and First-Class Assistant and Acting Chief Commissary Steward, and in addition to this he also had ratings of Canteen Yeoman and Ship's Photographer.

The Navy Department chose fifteen men to represent the Department at the residence of Miss Helen Miller Gould, in recognition of her philanthropic work, notably the \$1,500,000 Y. M. C. A. building, Sands Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mike was honored in this list. While on the battleship Alabama he served on the thirteeninch guns that were destroyed by the explosion in both rifles. No lives were lost at this time. When his term of enlistment expired Mr. Flynn was in foreign waters, and consequently he was not discharged until August 31, 1904.

In the spring of 1905 he came to Cumminsville a total stranger to every one. While in Cumminsville he saw the necessity for a first-class express and package service between Cincinnati and its northern suburbs. When he began this service he made two trips daily to the city and return, using two horses. When the Parcel Post entered the field he had wagon service both directions every hour. At the present time his equipment numbers four motor trucks capable of carrying three to seven tons. In addition to this these trucks are capable of hauling trailers with the same capacity. For short hauls and package service he has five wagons. He is slowly replacing his wagons with motor trucks, which are better constituted for day and night service.

Flynn service means sure and certain service. Through strikes, floods, panics, snowstorms and other disturbances the Flynn service remained like the Rock of Gibraltar, always ready for the test. Mr. Flynn has made the remarkable record of not missing one day in ten years from his business. In addition to the express service Mr. Flynn is now acting branch manager for J. J. Sullivan & Co., funeral directors. Motor ambulance service and carriage service for weddings and parties are also part of the facilities of the above firm. Mike was a member of the North Side Business Club at its beginning, and is an enthusiastic worker for Bigger and Better Cumminsville. His place of business is at 1714-16 Blue Rock Street. Telephones, Park 160-161.



Greetings, Good Northsiders!

PON the happy occasion of the dedication of the Ludlow Avenue Viaduct, The Bell Telephone Company extends heartiest congratulations to all the good people of Northside.

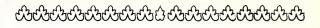
It wasn't so long ago that we were in the happy business of dedicating our new building in Northside—Park Exchange—and we have just moved into the new Telephone Building at the corner of East Fourth and Hammond Streets.

Northside is wide awake and up-to-date, and you know it is part of the imperative equipment of every LIVE WIRE to be telephoned.

Let Contract Department—Main 4900—tell you of our plan to install Telephone Service in every Modern Home.

THE BELL TELEPHONE CO.

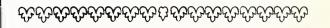
225 East Fourth Street, Corner Hammond



L. C. Buente

Mr. Buente has been in the stone business practically all his life. His father, who was also in the stone business, located at Fourteenth Street and the Canal in 1858, where he carried on his business until 1870.. He then moved to Spring Grove and Harrison Avenues. In 1884 Mr. Buente Sr. died, and the business was then taken care of by the present L. C. Buente. In 1893 he moved the business to its present location. at 3656 Spring Grove Avenue, where it is known as the Phoenix Stone Yard.

Mr. Buente is one of Cumminsville's well-known citizens; and fully 90 percent of the stone work of all the buildings in Cumminsville has been done by him. He is a very active member of the Northside Business Club, and is always willing to assist in anything which might be of benefit to this end of the town. He resides at 4253 Hamilton Avenue.



The Provident Savings Bank and Trust Company

LEO J. VAN LAHR, Vice-Pres.
E. W. JEWELL, Vice-Pres.
JULIUS A. REIF, Ass't Sec. and Treas.

A Splendid Record of Progress and Continuous Growth

Ever since February 9, 1901, when The Provident Savings Bank & Trust Co. first opened for business in the Chamber of Commerce Building, corner Fourth and Vine Streets, this institution has been notable for its record of steady, consistent growth.

In 1909, having outgrown its original banking rooms, the bank erected its own building at the southeast corner of Seventh and Vine Streets, and in September of that year moved into commodious quarters occupying the main floor of this building. The upper floors are devoted to offices.

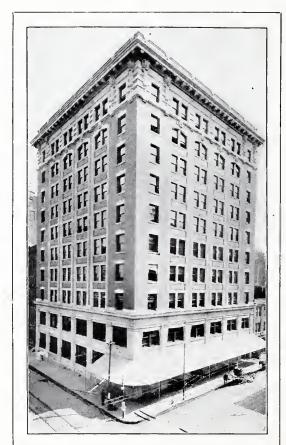
The success of this bank is shown by the growth of its individual deposits from less than one million dollars in October, 1902, to \$8,913,589.38 in June, 1914. In the three months of April, May and June, this year, the gain in deposits amounted to over \$700,000,000.

The Provident's great strength is evidenced by the fact that it has the largest paid-in capital of any savings bank in Cincinnati, \$1,400,000.00, and a surplus fund of \$1,000,000.00 for the additional protection of its depositors. The resources are close to twelve million dollars.

In addition to the savings, general banking, trust and bond departments, this bank con-

B. H. KROGER. President

Capital and Surplus, \$2,400,000.00 Assets, Nearly \$12,000,000.00



MAIN OFFICE, PROVIDENT BANK BUILDING S. E. Corner Seventh and Vine Streets CINCINNATI, OHIO

J. E. HODGE, Sec. and Treas.
HARRY WEHMER, Ass't Sec. and Treas.
L. H. BILL, Ass't Sec. and Treas.

ducts a complete real estate department. It also has the strongest safe deposit vaults in Ohio.

For the convenience of its suburban patrons, the Provident has four branch banks—4126 Hamilton Avenue, Northside; corner Melrose and McMillan, Walnut Hills; corner Eighth and Freeman; and 3530 Warsaw Avenue, Price Hill.

NORTHSIDE BRANCH

4126 Hamilton Avenue

Under the Management of Henry Dickmeier

Mr. Henry Dickmeier, who has charge of the Northside branch at 4126 Hamilton Avenue, is one of the best-known business men in this part of the city. He is assisted by Miss Mae R. Hanlon and Miss Mary E. Reardon, both popular Northside young ladies, whose efficient service under Mr. Dickmeier's able management has been an important factor in the success of the Northside branch.

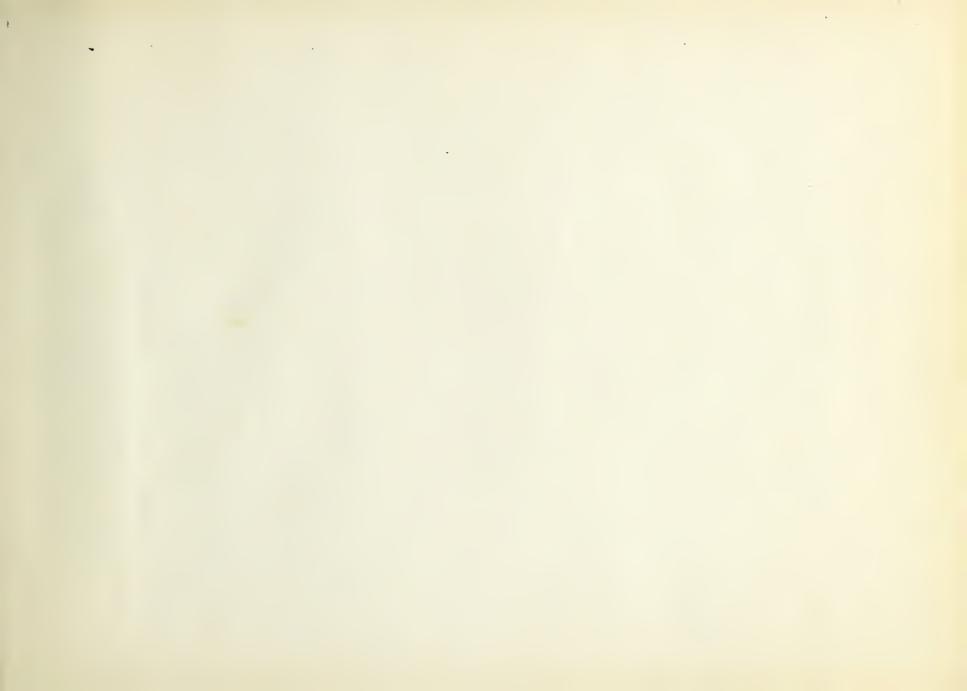
The officials of The Provident Savings Bank & Trust Co. appreciatively attribute a great measure of its success to the loyalty of the thousands of depositors who, by personally recommending to their friends the bank's splendid facilities and service, have done much to stimulate its remarkable growth.



















	경기 등에 가지 않는데 그 이 시간이 되었다.
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